FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 210 *28 October 1980*

BULGARIA

SRV Foreign Minister Gives Press Conference, Departs 27 Oct C 1
Press Conference C 1
Departure 27 Oct C 1
Syrian Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth Visits C 2
Economic Cooperation With Yugoslavia on Increase C 2
Symposium Opening C 2
Belgrade Exhibition in Sofia C 2
Belgrade Mayor Press Conference C 3
Stanishev-Led BCP Delegation Returns From Berlin Conference C 3
Further Reportage on Socialist Countries Educational Conference C 3
Delegates Listed [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Oct] C 3
Conference Ends C 4
International Conference Against Drug Smuggling Held in Varna C 4
National Assembly Committees Hold Sessions C 5
Party Daily Reports Syuleymezov's Death [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Oct] C 5
Briefs: Trade With SFRY C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage Continues on Situation in Poland D 1
Criticism of Solidarity Demands [RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct] D 1
Solidarity Registration Dispute [Suchanek] D 2
Pinkowski Opole Speech Reported D 3
Communique Signed on Visit of Hungarian Deputy Premier Aczel D 3
Press Reports Further on Strougal Visit to Greece D 4
Strougal Interview on Talks [RUDE PRAVO 23 Oct] D 4
Return Reported [Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Oct] D 4
Trade Agreement Signed With North Korea D 4
Lenart Receives Mongolian Delegation D 5
Chnoupek Addresses Prague Rally on UN Day D 5
Indra Explains Federal Assembly Control Function D 7
RUDE PRAVO Expounds on Party's Ideological Tasks [23 Oct] D 7
Leaders Pay Homage to Memory of Bohumir Smeral D 9
Husak Congratulates Socialist Labor Brigades D 9
West Slovak CPSL Committee Discusses 1981 Development Plan D 9
Marxist-Leninist Conference Appeals for Unity in Science [RUDE PRAVO 23 Oct] D 10
Chamber of People Confers on Electronics [RUDE PRAVO 22 Oct] D 10
RUDE PRAVO Denies LE MONDE Report on Miners' Strikes [Alster, 24 Oct] D 12
LE MONDE Reports on Harassment of Dissidents [Paris, 23 Oct] D 13

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commentator Scores Increasing U.S. Involvement in El Salvador [Seybold] E 1
Commentator Singer Criticizes FRG Basic Law E 1
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Raps 'Revanchist' Activities in W. Berlin [23 Oct] E 3
Minister Hoffmann Demands Return of Artworks From FRG E 3
Honecker Congratulates SFRY's Mojsov on Election E 4
SED Sends Condolences to PCI on Luigi Longo's Death E 4
Honecker Addresses Berlin Anti-Imperialism Conference [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Oct] E 5

HUNGARY

Polish POLITYKA Chief Editor Interviewed on Union Situation F 1
Deputy Defense Minister Stadler Requests Relief From Post F 8
VNA, MTI Sign Cooperation Agreement in Budapest [Hanoi VNA] F 8
Losonczi, Korom Receive Mozambican Defense Minister F 9
Bangladesh CP Delegation Arrives for Visit 27 October F 9
U.K.'s Carrington Arrives, Met by Puja F 9
TU Council Secretary Timmer Discusses Union Rights, Strikes [Milan L'UNITA 25 Oct] F 9
Trade Union Congresses Complete Work, Elect Leaders F 11
Local Councils Business Conference Ends, Addressed by Leaders F 12

POLAND

AFP on Growing Tension Between Trade Unions, Regime [Kafarski] G 1
Szczecin Report G 2
Solidarity Summons Pinkowski [Hamburg DPA] G 2
Pinkowski Reply [Hamburg DPA] G 2
Gdansk People's Council Reviews Implementation of Accords G 2
Warsaw Court President on Solidarity TU, Registration [TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Oct] G 3
LE FIGARO Correspondent on Dilemma Facing Unions, Government [Margueritte, 25-26 Oct] G 5
Court Decision Heightens Tension Within Trade Union Leadership [Guetta in LE MONDE, 26-27 Oct] G 7
Railwaymen's Strike Ends With Signing of Agreement G 9
Academy of Sciences' Resolution on Social, Economic Unrest G 10
Ocean Lines Plant Committee Assesses Strikes, Situation G 12
Przemysl Voivodship Session Criticizes Party Machinery G 13
Gucwa Chairs ZSL Supreme Committee Session G 13
Czyrek Addresses Sejm Committees' Meeting G 13
PZPR, ZSL Issue Statement on Agricultural Policy [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 20 Oct] G 14
Gorzow Prosecutor on Investigations of Economic Crimes G 20
LE FIGARO on Kania at Warsaw Pact Ministers' Conference [Margueritte, 22 Oct] G 21
Jablonski Receives U.S. Ambassador's Credentials G 22
Warsaw Reports Radioactive Cloud Attributed to PRC Test G 22
Briefs: Indictment by Bydgoszcz Court G 22

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Palestinian Organization Official H 1
Bucharest Mayor Gives Dinner for Copenhagen Mayor H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Communiques, Declaration Issued on Ceausescu Visit I 1
Mojsov-Ceausescu Talks Communique [BORBA 25 Oct] I 1
Joint Communique [SCINTEIA 25 Oct] I 2
Joint Declaration [BORBA 25 Oct] I 4
Reportage Continues on Visit of Yasir 'Arafat I 11
Address to UNESCO Meeting I 11
Meeting With Mijatovic, Djuranovic I 12

UNESCO Meeting Ends Work, Afghan Government Statement Read I 13
Visit of Swiss Foreign Minister Aubert Continues I 14
Talks With Vrhovec I 14
Meeting With Djuranovic I 15
DELO Reports on Slovene Efforts To Expand Trade With PRC [22 Oct] I 15
Grlickov Chairs Joint LCY-SAWPY Meeting on Foreign Affairs I 16
Minic Briefs Serbian Council on International Situation I 17
Mojsov Addresses LCY Commission on Teaching of Marxism I 17
Mijatovic Visits Belgrade Book Fair I 20
Dolanc Addresses Meeting in Split on Economic Problems I 20
Assembly Committee Notes Delay in Plan Preparations I 22
[POLITIKA 22 Oct]
National Defense Matters Reviewed, Discussed I 22
Defense Talks in Slovenia [DELO 23 Oct] I 22
Tomic on Serbian Exercise I 23
Report on National Exercises I 24
Draft Amendments to Constitution Reported I 25
Briefs: Production Growth I 25

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS 27 OCT

Press Conference

AU271457 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct (BTA)--Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the foreign minister of Vietnam, said this morning here that China's hostile policy towards Indochinese and the other coutries of Southeast Asia posed the key obstacle to the establishment of peace and stability in that region.

Before leaving Bulgaria he told journalists that the raising of the so-called problem for the "situation in Kampuchea" by the ASEAN countries as a prior condition for the restoration of peace and stability in the region does not correspond to the actual state of affairs, that it constituted a flagrant violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty and encouraged the hegemonistic and warmongering policy of China.

Disguising their policy of interference and aggression, the reactionary clique, the ruling circles in Beijing, the American imperialists and some reactionary elements in the ASEAN countries maintain that the situation in Kampuchea and the presence of Vietnamese armed forces there were a factor of destabilization in the countries of southeastern Asia. The truth is that in the course of 40 years this region has been a subject to a destabilization process, while the presence of Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea dates back to a little more than a year.

What is more this destabilization is a process working in a number of Southeast Asian countries, where it has no relation whatsoever to the situation in Kampuchea. As a matter of fact the present situation in Kampuchea is more stable than in some other states in Southeast Asia, said Mr Nguyen Co Thach.

The Vietnamese foreign minister thinks that at present Indochinese and the ASEAN states would forget their differences in the name of peace and stability in the region and reach agreement on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and respect for the lawful interests of every country.

"For the time being this is the most expedient approach for curbing China's adventurist policy and for preventing any further deterioration of the situation in Southeast Asia.

Speaking about the aggravated international situation at present, he condemned the United States and China, who are exploiting the situation in Afghanistan for launching a campaign against the Soviet Union and socialism, for pushing mankind into a period of cold war.

Departure 27 Oct

AU271129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] On 27 October Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs, departed from Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, deputy ministers and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Le Quang Hiep, SRV ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

SYRIAN MINISTER OF OIL AND MINERAL WEALTH VISITS

AU271130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, Syria's minister of oil and mineral wealth, arrived on 26 October in Bulgaria.

On 27 October the first talk between the two ministers took place at the Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA ON INCREASE

Symposium Opening

AU271950 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct (BTA)--A symposium began here today which is part of the programme of the exhibition of Serbia's economy arranged in Sofia.

A specific expression of the aspiration for further development and deepening of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are both the developing trade and techno-scientific cooperation being carried out by a number of Bulgarian and Yugoslav, including Serbian, enterprises and organisations. An example of this are the contacts between the Sofia Balkankar and Min of Nis, the Godomin agricultural combined works in Smederovo and the "Lenin" agro-industrial complex in Ivanovo, the Eletronna Industria enterprise of Nis and Elprom in Varna, the maize institutes in Zemun and Knezha, etc.

A major factor for the cooperation are also the contacts and the exchange of experience between the techno-scientific personnel as well as the relations between the public techno-scientific organisations of the two countries--the techno-scientific unions in Bulgaria and the union of Yugoslav engineers.

The symposium will last till October 30th. Prominent Serbian researchers and experts will deliver papers to acquaint their Bulgarian colleagues with the achievements in the field of electronics and power generation, in plant-growing, stock-breeding and the food industry.

Belgrade Exhibition in Sofia

AU271955 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct (BTA)--The Days of Belgrade in Sofia were officially opened today. This took place in the big Universiada Hall where a photoexhibition is arranged and films about the Yugoslav capital, its history, problems and future are shown.

The mayor of Sofia Petur Mezhdurechki and the chairman of the Belgrade Skupshtina Zivorad Kovacevic spoke at the opening.

They expressed the conviction that the diverse programme including exhibitions, sports meets and concerts by Belgrade citizens would give a fresh impetus to the development of ties not only between the two socialist capitals but also between the two neighbouring countries. Mr Zivorad Kovacevic emphasized that through their mutual acquaintance the citizens of the two capitals contributed to the peoples of the two socialist countries marching on the road of peace, freedom and all-round progress.

Belgrade Mayor Press Conference

AU271507 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Zivorad Kovacevic, the mayor of Belgrade, told journalists in Sofia that he is greatly pleased with the expansion of contacts between the Yugoslav and the Bulgarian capital.

At a press conference to mark the opening of the "Days of Belgrade" here, Mr Kovacevic said that one of the most eloquent expressions of these contacts was "the economy ofthe Socialist Republic of Serbia" exhibition in which Belgrade, too, received a worthy place. The fact, that the opening of this exhibition was attended by Bulgarian party and state officials, headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, is in itself revealing the great significance Bulgaria attaches to the ties between the peoples of the two countries said the mayor. He added that a comparable exhibition showing the achievements of the Bulgarian economy will be organized in Yugoslavia next May. "Days of Sofia," too, are to be held.

Making those present familiar with the programme of the "Days of Belgrade," Mr Kovacevic noted that a number of exhibitions are scheduled, such as of young Belgrade artists among them and also, pop concerts, a sporting meeting, a fashion review. During the days talks are to be held on the establishment of closer ties of cooperation between the two capitals in the spheres of commerce, communal economy, tourism, etc in the coming years Belgrade intends to open three fashion houses in Sofia.

STANISHEV-LED BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN CONFERENCE

AU251703 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dumitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has returned home from Berlin. The delegation had participated in the international theoretical conference "The Joint Struggle of the Worker and National-Liberation Movement Against Imperialism and for Social Progress."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST COUNTRIES EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Delegates Listed

AU251714 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The 12th conference of the ministers of higher education from the socialist countries began at the Boyana residence in Sofia yesterday.

Delegations of the following countries attended the conference: Bulgaria, led by Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education; the SRV, led by Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; the GDR, led by Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school affairs; Cuba, led by Alegret Fernando Vecino, minister of higher education; the Lao People's Democratic Republic, led by Phoumi Vongvichit, minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Mongolia, led by N. Sodnom, chairman of the state committee for higher and specialized secondary education; Poland, led by Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and techology; Romania, led by Marin Radoi, deputy minister of education; the USSR, led by Vyacheslav Yelyutin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Hungary, led by Andras Korcsogh, first deputy minister of culture; and the CSSR, led by Milan Vondruska, minister of education of the CSR.

Conference Ends

AU231941 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Oct (BTA)--The 12th conference of the higher education ministers of the socialist countries ended here today with the signing of a protocol. The conference was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Reublic, Cuba, Mongolia, Laos, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The participants in the conference discussed the key trends in the development of higher education in the 1981-85 period and a prognosis up to 1990. Measures were outlined to step up cooperation between the socialist countries in that sphere. It is said in the protocol of the conference that in connection with the intensified attempts of reactionary forces at overt or covert ways of exerting influence on the socialist countries' cultural, educational, scientific and technical relations, the delegations have stressed the principled consistent stands on which international relations of the higher educational establishments from the socialist countries with the higher educational establishments from the countries with the opposite sociopolitical system, invariably should rest. These are stands of open, constructive, mutually advantageous dialogue on equal footing and of cooperation, these are stands of real humanism and internationalism, stresses the document.

The education of students from the developing countries in the socialist states figured on the agenda of the conference as well as a number of other topical issues from the sphere of higher education.

A regular meeting of the leaders of youth organizations of the socialist countries to discuss the problems of students and higher educational establishments was held within the framework of the conference.

The participants in the conference were received by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

A decision was made for the next, the 13th conference of the higher education ministers of the socialist countries to be held in Poland in 1982.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AGAINST DRUG SMUGGLING HELD IN VARNA

AU271451 Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Varna, Oct 27 (BTA)--Bulgaria is in the leading position and is making her great contribution to combating drug smuggling--this was the assessment made at the second international conference opened here today. It is on cooperation in combating drug smuggling. The presence of delegates and observers of Austria, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the FRG, Finland, France, the GDR, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Laos, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the USA and the Soviet Union, as well as of prominent UN and World Customs Council Union figures, ensures the efficient coordination of the actions of the administrations of the drug-producing countries, of countries situated on the traffic line and of the countries of destination of the drugs.

Opening the conference, Finance Minister Belcho Belchev emphasized that, in line with the spirit of Helsinki, two years ago in Varna the beginning was laid of the cooperation among states in the struggle to save mankind from drug-addiction. At the second conference prominent specialists raised to discussion the problems of drug production, trafficking and use. Bulgaria being on an important crossroad between the East and the West, is actively involved in international cooperation and assists in cutting off the drug-smuggling traffic.

A speech was delivered by Dr (George Ling), head of the drug department with the United Nations. He stated that the United Nations Organisation and its Secretary General Kurt Waldheim are interested in the activity and outcome of the Varna conference.

On behalf of his government, the US Ambassador to Bulgaria Jack R. Perry expressed gratitude to Bulgaria and pointed out that there was close cooperation between the USA and Bulgaria in the field of controlling the drug trafficking and this cooperation would continue in the future.

Deputy secretary general of the World Customs Union--the council for customs cooperation seated in Brussels, Mr James Clawson, also spoke at the conference.

The conference will continue five days.

NATIONAL ASSEMbLY COMMITTEES HOLD SESSIONS

AU271949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] A joint session of the Permanent Committee on Foreign Policy and on Socioeconomic Development was held at the National Assembly today. The session was headed by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, briefed the National Assembly deputies on implementation of the general scheme of production sharing and specialization in the basic branches of material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the period up to 1990 and on the basic trend of Bulgaria's economic cooperation with the other countries belonging to the socialist community.

The committee expressed its high appreciation of the successes achieved to date in developing cooperation with the fraternal countries.

The permanent National Assembly committee on the socioeconomic development of the country also held a session today. It was headed by chairman of the committee Academician Evgeni Mateev. Kiril Zarev, chairman of the State Planning Committee, briefed the National Assembly deputies on the progress of the 5-year plan preparations for 1981-85.

A report of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress was heard, dealing with draft programs on implementation of technical and scientific progress in the national economic sector during the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

The committee adopted a co-report and a draft plan on the report of the minister of power supply, which will be submitted for discussion at the 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly, scheduled to open tomorrow, 28 October.

PARTY DAILY REPORTS SYULEYMEZOV'S DEATH

AU241650 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 80 P 2

[Summary] "Stoyan Atanasov Syuleymezov, BCP Central Committee member and honorary chairman of the Central Cooperative Union, died on 19 October 1980." His funeral will be held in the Sofia cemetery at noon on 22 October 1980.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH SFRY--Trade between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for the 1976-1980 period will reach $1,003,000,000. In 1980 the two states' trade is expected to amount to 300 million dollars. In the next 5 years reciprocal commodity exchange is expected to reach $1,007,000,000/ The proportion of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the trade between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia is 40 percent. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 21 Oct 80 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON SITUATION IN POLAND

Criticism of Solidarity Demands

AU271821 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 80 p 7

[Warsaw dispatch by "CTK, ZR": "Demands Surpassing Realistic Possibilities"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Oct (CTK, ZR)--At their press conference in Gdansk the representatives of the new Polish Solidarity trade unions confirmed their unwillingness to change the draft statutes and to include in them the missing article of the agreement concluded on 31 August with the government commission. It concerns the provision of point two, in which the so-called new trade unions pledge themselves to proceed from the principles of social ownership of means of production, which is the foundation of the socialist system in Poland; to recognize the PZPR's leading role in the social system of the Polish People's Republic; and not to undermine Poland's international alliance system.

After several hours of negotiations at the voivodship court in Warsaw, the new Solidarity trade unions were registered on Friday afternoon. The court effected adjustments of certain articles of their statutes. Among other things, it complemented the contents of the first article of the statute by adding the formulation that the union does not intend [nezamysli] to fulfill the role of a political party; that it recognizes the principle of the social ownership of means of production, which is the basis of the socialist system in Poland; that it recognizes that the PZPR fulfills the leading role in the state; and that it does not demean [neznevazuje] the stabilized system of international alliances as contained in the Gdansk agreements.

In its opinion the court stated that the duty of checking on whether the statutes harmonize with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and other legal regulations with which the court has been entrusted cannot be exclusively limited to looking into the formal prerequisites for registration, but must delve into the statutes' contents as the foundation determining the nature of the union that is emerging. The court then recalled the constitutional princples and regulations of the labor code, which determine the position and tasks of trade unions in Poland.

Immediately after the court ruling was announced the Solidarity leaders convened a press conference at which they grossly attacked the court decision to complement the union's statutes and even imputed a "violation of the law" to the Warsaw court. L. Walesa announced that his organization would appeal to the supreme court. The decision of the voivodship court in Warsaw has not yet become legally valid.

The Solidarity statutes approved by the Warsaw Voivodship Court state that Solidarity is an apoltical organization. But in practice its latest demands, going far beyond the framework of the Gdansk agreements, assume a political character and frequently also the nature of extortion.

Thus, for instance, on Thursday the members of Solidarity proclaimed a 3-hour strike at the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw in support of wage demands that considerably exceed the arrangements achieved in the Gdansk agreement. On the other hand, the Solidarity leaders operating among the railroadmen in Wroclaw submitted a demand last week for a wage increase totaling 2,000-2,300 zlotys a month. This demand also contradicts Article Eight of the Gdansk agreement. After repeated negotiations with representatives from the Ministry of Railroads they climbed down from their exaggerated demand, but they are still pushing for a wage increase averaging 800 zlotys. On Thursday they agreed with a proposal to conduct negotiations in collaboration with the "Independent Railroadmen's Trade Union," which comprises a considerable number of railroad employees.

Solidarity leaders are also conducting their activities in Polish rural areas, where, according to this week's information supplied by Ryszard Reiff, chairman of the Polish Catholic PAX association, sentiment is growing to proclaim a 3-month strike during which the farmers should stop delivering agricultural produce to the cities. This dangerous plan, which would gravely disrupt the supplies of food to the Polish population, was called by the PAX association's chairman an "anti-national campaign, which would affect the whole of Poland."

Friday's TRYBUNA LUDU commentary dealt with the unrealistic wages demands. It wrote that at the very time that the government is striving to satisfy the working people's demands according to the principles of the Gdansk agreement, exaggerated wage demands are evoking serious concern. The acceptance of these demands would lead to economic voluntarism, to inordinate inflation and to disorganization of the domestic market.

The session of the Polish Sejm that dealt with the national economy plan for 1981 stated that the 12-percent income growth agreed on will be accompanied by an almost 4.5-percent growth of goods supplies. The amount of goods offered will also be unfavorably influenced by limited production, which will ensue owing to the introduction of a 5-day working week next year, when at the same time it will be necessary to catch up with the considerable production losses caused by the summer strikes.

Every person approaching the revival of the Polish economy with responsibility realizes that it is impossible not to respect the objective laws of economy, the logic of development and the principles of the socialist division of created values, the paper writes. It adds that the present bartering about the wage demands would not lead to a revival of the economy but, on the contrary, to its inflationary disorganization.

Solidarity Registration Dispute

LD271918 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] And now over to Poland: Radio Prague's news analyst Milan Suchanek is taking a look at what's behind the current hysteria over certain issues around the registration in Poland of the so-called new trade unions, whose triple statutes were openly aimed against the continuing political and economic consolidation in that socialist country.

The current dispute centers upon the basic principles each and every socialist trade union movement would recognize and abide by. In its statutes, the Solidarity trade union organization failed to support the principles of the social ownership of means of production, and also the unions refused to recognize the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party and the inviolability of Poland's commitments to the other socialist states. Therefore, a court in Warsaw had to alter certain articles of the statutes. It carried out a few amendments and added to the statutes a clause saying that the Solidarity trade union is not seeking the status or role of a political party. This being done, the statutes were legally endorsed, apparently very much against the liking of the Solidarity leaders, who are unprepared to accept changes which have to be introduced in compliance with Poland's Constitution. It is however the Solidarity leaders who keep violating openly all constitutional provisions. The union's leader, Lech Walesa, said in Krakow the other day that his organization was prepared to be active even if it is not legally accepted. REUTER news agency reports from Poland that the Solidarity spokesman ruled out any possibility of his union's acceptance,particularly the clause on the leading role of the party. Thus, the so-called "free trade unions" have actually proved their unpreparedness to abide by the agreement they had signed with the Polish Government, an agreement which once again pointed to the undisputed historic truth that Poland can develop independently and for the benefit of its working class only under socialism.

Pinkowski Opole Speech Reported

LD241422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2500 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Jozef Pinkowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday addressing a meeting of the voivodship PZPR committee in Opole recalled the main tasks of party organizations. He stressed that communists must serve as an example in their active work and live up to the expectations of the working people. He then spoke about the revival of the trade union movement, which must be founded on a socialist basis. He added that the party will part company with people who do not deserve to carry a party card and that those guilty will not escape punishment. But at the same time slanders and unjustified vilification of innocent persons must be opposed. Jozef Pinkowski also underlined the need for speedily overcoming difficulties and ensuring a correct pace of production. He said that escalating demands not only have failed to secure better living standards but, on the contrary, will not spare the country inflation.

He paid special attention to prompt measures for reviving the economy and ensuring a proper development both in industry and in agriculture in the future. In this context he underscored the help Poland is receiving from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

COMMUNIQUE SIGNED ON VISIT OF HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ACZEL

LD242002 Prague CTK in English 1751 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in the sphere of culture and education has intensified considerably and its qualitative level has improved, said a communique signed here Friday at the conclusion of the visit of member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politburo and Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel to Czechoslovakia.

Gyorgy Aczel arrived in Czechoslovakia on October 21. He held talks with member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan on topical questions of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in the sphere of culture and education; and on the development of mutual relations in the future.

Both sides also exchanged information on the life of nationalities living in their countries and appreciated the results achieved in this field by the systematic implementation of the principles of the Leninist nationality policy, and expressed their readiness to further develop cooperation in this field.

The mixed Czechoslovak-Hungarian commission for education and culture will deal at its next session with tasks arising from the talks.

During his visit, Gyorgy Aczel was received by General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka.

PRESS REPORTS FURTHER ON STROUGAL VISIT TO GREECE

Strougal Interview on Talks

AU251720 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 80 p 7

[CTK report on an interview given by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Czechoslovak journalists prior to his departure from Athens for home on 22 October]

[Text] Prior to his departure from Athens, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists. He underscored the favorable atmosphere of the negotiations and the frankness of the talks. He recalled his meeting with the president of the Hellenic Republic, K. Karamanlis, in the course of which topical problems of the international situation were also discussed. In this connection he said that Greece attaches great importance to the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki CSCE. We also fully support the conclusions of the European conference, L. Strougal stressed and said that the main objective of the Madrid meeting must be the development of the results of Helsinki and disarmament negotiations. These issues are of vital importance for the whole world.

The CSSR premier also supplied information about Czechoslovak-Greek economic cooperation and about the results of his talks with Greek Premier Yeoryios Rallis. Asked about the progress of negotiations on the development of cooperation in production and collaboration on third markets, L. Strougal replied that the results in this sphere are better than expected. He clarified the plans with regards to cooperation in the production of equipment for strip mining of brown coal, which is already developing between Czechoslovak and Greek enterprises. This higher form of economic cooperation could increase the production of the necessary equipment for the CSSR as well as for Greece, which has great coal reserves. This cooperation could also provide prospects for the export of this machinery to third markets. L. Strougal also mentioned the cooperation in the production of tractors. He said that the Greek Government has renewed the license for the sale of Czechoslovak tractors in Greece. Therefore the CSSR will continue assembling tractors in that country and even consider broader cooperation. Further discussed were some concrete forms of cooperation in the production of trolleybuses and machine tools as well as the exploration and extraction of raw materials. Greek firms are greatly interested in this cooperation.

Return Reported

AU241404 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier L. Strougal and his entourage returned home yesterday from an official visit to the Republic of Greece. At the Ruzyne Airport in Prague L. Strougal was welcomed by Czechoslovakia's deputy Premiers K. Laco, M. Lucan and J. Zahradnik; by Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; by B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; and by other Czechoslovak representatives. D. Kypreos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Greece in the CSSR, was also present.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NORTH KOREA

LD260251 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Frantisek Zurek and his Korean counterpart Yi Yong-ku signed here Friday an agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1981 between Czechoslovakia and People's Korea.

On the basis of the documents, which provide for considerable increase in the goods exchange, Czechoslovakia will supply People's Korea with machine tools, machinery for the textile and footwear industries, compressors, diesel power units, medical and laboratory instruments, and equipment for energy installations, as well as products of the chemical industry and consumer goods. People's Korea will export to Czechoslovakia machine tools, magnesite, zinc, [word indistinct], animal skins, china, and consumer goods.

Head of the Korean delegation Yi Yong-ku was received by Czechoslovak Foreign [Trade] Minister Andrej Barcak at the close of the talks.

LENART RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

LD272155 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Bratislava, 27 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Communist Party First Secretary Jozef Lenart received here Monday a Mongolian delegation, led by Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Politburo member and Secretary Myamyn Jagbaral, which is currently visiting Czechoslovakia. Jozef Lenart acquainted the delegation with the dynamic development of agriculture and food industry in Slovakia and the implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

In the afternoon, the Mongolian delegation visited the co-operative farm of Czechoslovak-Mongolian friendship in the Dunajska Streda District (West Slovakia).

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES PRAGUE RALLY ON UN DAY

LD242328 Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct (CETEKA)--"From the very birth of the United Nations Czechoslovakia has always given prime importance in its foreign policy to the questions of securing peace and international security, actively striven to eliminate hotbeds of tension and military encounters by peaceful means and negotiations," Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here Thursday.

Addressing a rally on United Nations Day he noted that Czechoslovakia has always appreciated U.N. contribution to the overcoming of the period of cold war and confrontation, dangerous policy of strength and to the assertion of relations between states based on the policy of detente. Czechoslovakia appreciates just as highly the share of the United Nations in propagating and asserting disarmament programs, as is proved by dozens of proposals, especially the latest of them--the Soviet proposal for urgent measures to reduce the danger of war.

It has always highly praised the fact that the U.N. has provided fertile soil for the ideas of the policy of reducing tension, this only sensible alternative of world development, with the existence of appropriate balance of forces, this form of the peace policy of the socialist countries, the Soviet Union, which found expression in the Helsinki conference and its Final Act, and in its continuation.

The foreign minister voiced the "conviction that the effort of the socialist countries to continue along the road started in Helsinki five years ago will find reflection in the peace-making activity of the United Nations. We also believe that all the influence and competence of the United Nations will be dedicated to successful completion of decolonization and final liquidation of apartheid, that, in the second disarmament decade, it will bring new impulses and political measures also aimed at detente in the military sphere."

Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that firm alliance, fraternity and cooperation with the socialist countries, the Soviet Union, support for national liberation movements and broad cooperation with countries which have embarked on the road of freedom and independence, and development of relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems are the unchanging principles of the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia, which is a firm part of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

He added that Czechoslovakia considers the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the states--signatories of the Helsinki conference Final Act as a significant contribution to strengthening the process of detente. The meeting should take a decision on the calling of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as an important part of development of the all-European process begun in Helsinki.

Czechoslovakia welcomed the signing of the SALT II Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States and "we believe that this important document will soon be ratified by the U.S. Senate," the foreign minister continued.

"We also welcomed the recent start of the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range missiles in Europe and fully support the Soviet proposal that this question be discussed concurrently and in organic connection with U.S. forward-based nuclear equipment," the minister added and said that Czechoslovakia attaches special importance to the Vienna talks on troop and armament cuts in central Europe.

"We favour the solution of any disputes and hotbeds of tension in different parts of the world solely by political means and negotiations," he stated and said this applied especially to the Middle East where lasting and permanent peace could only be safeguarded by withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands, exercise of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and ensuring of the sovereignty and security of all states in the region.

Bohuslav Chnoupek described as particularly alarming the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and voiced the firm confidence that the hostilities between both countries will be stopped and the existing problems settled by peaceful means.

"We categorically reject any attempts to misuse the Afghanistan events for attacks on detente. We support Afghan Democratic Republic's realistic proposals of last May 14 as a clue to normalization of the situation in the region, as was documented during my visit to Afghanistan in July," Bohuslav Chnoupek added.

He expressed deep concern that the nations of Southeast Asia are again exposed to continuing threats and direct aggression, and voiced all-round support for the nations of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and their just heroic struggle for building a new society and securing solid peace in the region. He denounced the "absurd fact that representatives of the genocidal Pol Pot regime still have a seat in the United Nations which by full right belongs to the legitimate government of the Cambodian Democratic Republic," he added.

Commenting on the Cyprus issue the foreign minister stated that Czechoslovakia welcomed the resumption of the talks between the two Cypriot communities and would like to believe in a successful settlement of the issue on the basis of securing of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Cyprus Republic as a unified state.

INDRA EXPLAINS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CONTROL FUNCTION

LD272146 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 27 Oct (CTK)--The basic purpose of the control activity of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly is that our socialist state and its bodies work in harmony with the Constitution and laws, Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman told CETEKA in an interview on the Assembly's control function.

The Assembly supervises observance of socialist legality, is involved in an improvement of the legal code and follows its consistent implementation in all spheres of social life.

The efficiency of work of central bodies, especially the efficiency of their management, is verified by the results of work at lower levels, the general state of affairs in the sections for which they are responsible. In this light the Federal Assembly bodies conduct their control activity in respect of Czechoslovakia's central bodies. Making analyses and drawing general conclusions from their findings, the parliamentary bodies strive for a settlement of problems and overcoming difficulties.

The Federal Assembly's control activity often results in recommendations to the Federal Government, ministries, central bodies and institutions. Its conclusions are reflected in the management activity of the state's executive bodies.

The committee of both Federal Assembly chambers regularly check how seriously the recommendations are taken in the state and economic management. They do not overlook drawbacks until they are removed. We are not satisfied that the state and economic mechanism is adapting relatively slowly to the more complex and more demanding conditions of the present time, Alois Indra said. Much energy will still be necessary to increase its overall performance.

Control by deputies is unlimited in the socialist system because state power and the solution of all decisive issues of state policy belong to the representative Assembly. The deputies convey the views and suggestions of their electorate and work for their implementation.

Of great importance are on-the-spot checks at ministries, enterprises enabling the deputies to take decisions on various issues and ensure successful solution of problems, thus improving their work.

Our system of socialist democracy is one of the important values of socialism, Alois Indra stressed. We are constantly improving it by broad civic activity in the solution of local as well as broad social tasks. Therefore, we want the representative bodies in their everyday activity and in cooperation with social organizations to gain citizens for the forming, realization and control of state policy.

RUDE PRAVO EXPOUNDS ON PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL TASKS

AU241224 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Lasting Task"]

[Excerpts] The most valuable arsenal of the communist movement, its support in the battle against the bourgeoisie and in building a new and more just society, is the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. It is that doctrine that enables the communists to act in harmony with the logical development of society, to discern the paths and goals of social progress and to organize the forces capable of realizing them. Thus it is that doctrine which raises the communist party to the vanguard, to the leading formation of the workers class and of all working people.

Our party devotes lasting attention to the ideological arming of its members, as well as to the rearing of the broadest strata of our people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. It realizes that care for the development of ideological activities is a never-ending task. This conclusion, confirmed by experience and taught by the history of both the CPCZ and of the international workers movement, belongs to the lasting principles adhered to by our party in its everyday activities. Its implementation was dealt with in detail by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee; and it was again recalled for us by the 18th session, which stressed that the principled, truly Leninist, creative struggle for the people's minds continues to remain one of our basic tasks.

The demanding tasks facing us now, tasks which will also face us in the future, are also manifested in the high demands placed on the standards of ideological influence, on its quality and effectiveness. There is no doubt that we will fulfill those demands if we explain to the people their weightiness, their significance in further advancing our society, in consolidating socialism and in successfully struggling for progress and peace in the world.

The most important condition of the effectiveness of ideological influence is its ties with practice, with the tasks formulated by the party--tasks, the fulfillment of which the party is ensuring by political-organizational work. Such tasks are the embodiment of the general line of building the advanced socialist society as approved by the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses--of the line which is also the starting point for preparations for the 16th congress and for the formulation of goals for the eighties. As the 18th CPCZ Central Committee reminded us, it is a program to consolidate the socialist system and the power of the workers class and of other working people, of the party's leading role and its ties with the people. Part of it is the development and consolidation of socialist production and social relations, the ties of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the merits of socialism, and the improvement of the people's material and cultural standards on the basis of enhanced effectiveness and quality of all work. It also includes the development and perfection of socialist democracy, educational standards, science and culture, and the important goal of educating the socialist man. It is a program of firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, a program of fighting for peace and social progress.

This program of the life and work of the party and society, specified by the congresses and CPCZ Central Committee sessions, is also the main contents of our ideological operations.

Lenin frequently stressed that the creation of a new attitude to work, to social ownership, to working and civic duties is a task that is more difficult than that of bringing about the revolution and winning political power. It is such a complicated task because it envisages overcoming habits and a way of thinking that had been shaped for centuries on the basis of deeply rooted ideas, traditions and anachronisms.

It is these traditions and anachronisms that international imperialism relies on in its ideo-subversional operations and in its endeavors to disrupt the unity of the socialist community and to "dismantle" socialism. That is why our endeavor to implement the positive tasks of the present and the future are inevitably connected with the battle against hostile ideological influences, against revisionism and opportunism, against expressions of nationalism.

All this leads to the demand for high quality in ideological work, to the need to step up the effectiveness and convincingness of our educational activities, to deepen our argumentation and enhance their ideological clarity and combat spirit. An inseparable part of these efforts is, first, the elimination of all and any formalism from this sphere, where the harmful nature of formalism is greater than anywhere else; and also the overcoming of such manifestations of formalism, as the use of generalized or declarative phrases and lack of respect for facts.

LEADERS PAY HOMAGE TO MEMORY OF BOHUMIR SMERAL

LD241416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] A memorial service was held at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague today to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Bohumir Smeral. Homage was paid to the memory of this great revolutionary, one of the founders of the CPCZ, and eminent politician and journalist, by Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek and Josef Korcak, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party's Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party's Central Committee Secretariat; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Committee.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SOCIALIST LABOR BRIGADES

LD272122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent letters to the socialist labor brigade of miners at the Doubrava mine at Ostrava-Karvina, headed by Milan Laskovsky, and to the brigade of shunters at the main railway station at Ostrava, headed by Frantisek (?Tikar), thanking them for the pledges they concluded in honor of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 60th anniversary of the party and which they reported to the party Central Committee a few days ago.

In his letter Comrade Husak highly evaluates the past work of the two brigades as well as the challenging objectives they have set themselves for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Their pledges, oriented toward the smooth fulfillment of planned targets, a high standard of labor organization, the introduction of new form in the utilization and maintenance of technology, cutting costs, labor safety and the training of young workers, are contributing to the active implementation of the conclusions of the 18th session of the party's Central Committee. By their economic and political impact these pledges are creating conditions for the fulfillment of the demanding tasks which these teams will carry out in the next 5-year plan. Comrade Gustav Husak stresses that the devotion to work, the mature and active approach to the fulfillment of tasks displayed by the socialist labor brigades is of exceptional significance for the whole of society. He expresses the conviction that both brigades will fully live up to their pledges and that further teams will follow their example.

WEST SLOVAK CPSL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 1981 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD272308 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee met in Bratislava today to discuss preparations of the plan for the economic development of the West Slovak Region in 1981 and during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as outlined in the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the October session of the CPSL Central Committee. Also discussed were the tasks facing communists in implementing the plan.

In a West Slovak Regional Party Committee Presidium report, Ignac Janak, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chief secretary of the West Slovak Regional Party Committee and chief secretary of the West Slovak Regional Party Committee, stated that according to preliminary results of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, industrial output has risen in the region by more than 35 percent and gross agricultural output by almost 20 percent.

Comrade Janak stressed, among other things, the need to speedily improve supplies of fresh vegetables and fruit for the population. He stressed the high degree of exactingness with which communists and all working people must approach the fulfillment of economic tasks next year and throughout the entire period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and also underlined the need to eliminate, by way of a mass-political and organizing work, subjective shortcomings in the utilization of the total working time available and improve the quality of all work. He said that by 1985 the volume of industrial output is to be increased in the region by 36 percent, with the emphasis on increasing the trend in the enterprises of the power and engineering sectors.

Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke during the discussion. In the opening of his speech he reminded his audience that a very important task is currently facing party organizations: that is to explain by way of a patient and systematic political-educational work the principles of the system of measures linked with the tackling of everyday problems; to mobilize working people for the fulfillment of the tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan; and of the intentions in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He went on to stress that the process of putting into practice the principles of improved planning and the management of the national economy requires communists to intensify the principle of unity between words and actions, and for them to stand in the forefront of the struggle for economies and effectiveness.

At the close of the session, members of the West Slovak regional party committee approved political-organizational safeguards for the realization of the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CPSL Central Committee dealing with preparations of the operational plan for 1981 and of the directive for the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the conditions of the region.

MARXIST-LENINIST CONFERENCE APPEALS FOR UNITY IN SCIENCE

AU241359 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Report in the column "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."]

[Text] The participants in the scientific conference on Marxist-Leninist theory of state and law, which was held in Prague, adopted a resolution in which they appeal to the CSSR's scientific front, urging the development of creative forces and of ideological work; the consolidation of indivisible international unity and cooperation with the scientific front in the countries of the socialist community, particularly in the USSR; the development of efforts to utilize the results of the advance of science and technology; and the further development of the merits of socialism in the struggle for world peace.

CHAMBER OF PEOPLE CONFERS ON ELECTRONICS

AU251738 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 October, on pages 1 and 2, carries a 2,400-word, "(KV)"-signed report entitled: "From the Deliberations of the Fifth Session of the Chamber of People; For a More Rapid Development and Utilization of Electronics." The report deals with the chamber's session on 21 October in Prague, which was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Alois Indra, CSSR Federal Assembly chairman; Josef Korcak, CSSR deputy premier; Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek and Jozef Lenart; by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik; by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission; by federal ministers, deputy premiers, chairmen of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, and other prominent personalities.

The main point on the session's agenda was the "questions of the development and utilization of electronics as an important condition for enhancing the effectiveness of our national economy." The main paper was read by Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electronics industry. Alois Hula, CSSR deputy premier and joint reporter of the committees of the Chamber of People, reviewed the results of the chamber committees' research into the matter on the agenda. He reportedly stressed the significance of electronics, noting favorably the work of the research and development base of electronics, and he voiced suggestions on shortcuts in the research-development-production-utilization cycle. He noted that the CSSR had more than 1,500 numerical computers and microcomputers toward the end of 1979, and urged the joint use of computer centers. He noted the discrepancy between existing rules on the information system in agriculture and food and the present introduction of the automated management system on an all-branch scale. He urged the use of electronics in medical care. And he noted that the federal government decisions on electronics have yielded a number of positive results, but that the "present state does not correspond to the rapid technical progress in the world."

The 14 deputies speaking in the debate reportedly touched on the following topics: the significance of economic integration within the CEMA framework for the development and use of electronics; the technical standards, range of products and quality of electronics products supplied to the CSSR national economy; the mere 91-percent utilization of computers in two-shift operations and their worn-out state in 16 percent of machines; the use of computers in research and educational institutions; the need for electronics in radio and television, "so as to reduce dependence on imports of equipment from nonsocialist countries"; the training of "politically and professionally qualified executives, technicians and workers in the production base of electronics and for its use in the individual sectors of economy:' the beneficial influence of electronics on social and working conditions; the legal matters connected with electronics; "the political significance of the application of electronics and its consequences," dealt with by Deputy Josef Martinec, who reportedly "pointed out that, in the socialist states, electronics is being used for the all-round development of the society, whereas in Western countries this leads to serious social consequences"; and the "significance of electronics for the country's defense ability and the preparation of the young generation for mastering the new technology in the army," dealt with by Jozef Remek.

In replying to the deputies' questions, CSSR Finance Minister Ler reportedly stated, among other things, that the "automation of technological control will decisively contribute toward" saving power, raw and other materials and work. Minister Supka, technical and investment development, is reported as stating that "in 1976-79 Czechoslovakia concluded up to 20 bilateral specialized agreements with CEMA countries" on electronics. During this period, Supka reportedly stated, the CSSR exported components and equipment worth R49 million, and imported R9 million. Supka also reportedly mentioned that "work has started on creating a uniform component base," and that almost Kcs8 billion would be spent in the next 5 years on the development of electronics.

The report concludes by citing the resolution adopted by the session, advising the federal Ministry of Electronics and also other interested bodies, organizations and branches to "systematically create conditions for comprehensively developing electronics and for implementing it on a broader scale in all spheres of the national economy and of our society's life. Apart from speeding up the research-production-utilization cycle, the resolution also recommends a further intensification of our participation in the international division of work and a further ensurance of the need of electronics products, particularly with the CEMA countries."

Attached to this report is a 1,400-word unsigned report, entitled "From the Expose by Minister M. Kubat," dealing in detail with the planned production and research targets in electronics in the coming 5-year plan. Kubat reportedly stressed efforts to step up the production of microelectronic circuits and to start the productions of new types of circuits. He noted that certain necessary structural changes would be carried out in production. He listed the decisive materials and components for electronics, the ensurance of which must still be solved. He mentioned that problems of modernizing, reconstrudting and building new production facilities would "necessitate imports of equipment, particularly from nonsocialist countries," and thus also require foreign currency. He noted the CSSR's efforts to make this possible. He cited the new apparatuses to be developed in cooperation with the USSR. He stated that, despite the acquisition of most progressive technology from socialist and other countries, "the average standards of our microelectronic working places will probably continue to slightly lag behind the top world standards". He dealt with the CSSR's cooperation with CEMA states and noted the "toning down of prospectless programs" and also the declining investment activity in the production base during the last few 5-year plans, adding that the decisive priority in investments would concentrate on "a few key construction projects for microelectronics to the tune of about Kcs1 billion, as well as on the production of color television screens, nuclear apparatus technology and so forth.

RUDF PRAVO DENIES LE MONDE REPORT ON MINERS' STRIKES

AU271040 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 80 p 7

[Ladislav Alster commentary in the column "Note": "LE MONDE's Contagion"]

[Text] Hear, hear! The paris paper LE MONDE published on Wednesday 22 October a report, entitled "Contagion in Czechoslovakia." The report was even boxed in and published in boldface type, to make its importance stand out. It was identified as a "special report," which means that it originated from the Paris paper's own sources, and not from press agencies. In addition, it also means that LE MONDE is responsible for its veracity.

The report reads: "According to information obtained from a very good source by representatives of the Silesian (!!) independent trade unions, strikes have broken out recently in Czechoslovak mines. The strikers, whose action was continuing at the end of last week, have formed workers' committees. They were reportedly demanding, in particular, the right to form free trade unions. There has been harsh repression against the movement's organizers."

It goes without saying that this is a lie and absolute nonsense. By the way, this is not the first and probably will not be the last lie and nonsense published on the pages of LE MONDE in general and about our country in particular. The contagion must be truly contagious, judging from the response of Austrian radio, which immediately and enthusiastically took over the French paper's disinformation.

LE MONDE is well known for confusing many things when it comes to Czechoslovakia--names, facts and geography. Our readers will certainly recall the disgrace of this paper, which some time ago claimed that Prague is located--on the banks of the Danube.

LE MONDE is evidently at loggerheads with facts from time to time.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON HARASSMENT OF DISSIDENTS

LD271445 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] As the Madrid CSCE conference approaches, the Czechoslovak authorities are continuing to harass civil and human rights defenders and especially Charter 77 signatories and members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People (VONS).

For instance Engineer Rudolf Battek who has been kept in custody since 14 June (his detention order was renewed each month) has been unable to obtain temporary release although the investigation of his case (insulting a policeman) has been completed. The Charter spokesman suffers from asthma. He is not even receiving the necessary care which could relieve his condition. He has had to undergo a psychiatric examination which proved negative.

This case has been entirely trumped up. At the beginning of June Mr Battek's automobile was stolen. He was summoned to the nearest police station in the Karlin District. After waiting in vain for several hours he decided to leave. A police officer tried to restrain him by catching hold of his sleeve. Mr Battek made a brusque movement to free himself, "which knocked off the policeman's cap," according to the police report. For that he faces 3 years imprisonment.

The Socialist International has been kept informed and the French, Austrian and German Socialist Parties have already protested against such methods. The Committee for the Support of Charter 77 and the Committee for Mutual Aid and Action have sent, Mr Pierre Emmanuel of the Academie Francaise [apparent line drop in original], telegrams to Prague calling for Mr Battek's immediate release.

Another case concerns Josef Danisz who was stripped of the right to practise as a lawyer for having defended VONS members. He was summoned twice on 6 October and 14 October. The police questioned him for several hours on his alleged relations with a French female national who was recently expelled from Prague after 5 days of questioning and who is described by the police as an "envoy of the Fourth International." The woman concerned, who wishes to remain anonymous, telephoned us and denied belonging to the Fourth International. She explained that she went to Prague as a tourist and that the police accused her of "having met with enemies of Czechoslovakia." She is prepared to return to Prague, if necessary, to act as a defense witness for Mr Danisz.

On the first occasion Mr Danisz was taken to the police station with his wife (daughter of Edouard Goldstuecker, president of the Writers' union in 1968) and their 3-month-old baby. In addition the police went to collect the son of Mrs Danisz' first marriage, Martin Grusa, from his school and questioned him at length in an unmarked automobile. A schoolfriend whom he asked to go and warn his mother saw a man coming out of the Danisz appartment who forbade him to say he had seen him on pain of being "beaten up."

Mr Danisz has sent the Prague military prosecutor, to whom the police are responsible, a letter protesting all these facts.

COMMENTATOR SCORES INCREASING U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR

DW271526 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1109 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Ingrid Seybold commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran Liberation Forces have important operational bases in the provinces of San Miguel, (Muracan) and La Union. The purges, therefore, are concentrated in the areas where the peasantry is supporting the guerrilleros particularly strongly. What is taking place there has been termed by observers for quite some time as genocide. The guiding hand of advisers who gained their experience in the annihilation of the civilian populace of Vietnam becomes more and more obvious.

El Salvador's Army and security troops are being trained and directed by North American experts for the most part. With the help of the air force and with the help of artillery, soldiers comb through every village in the northeast of the country, tearing down huts and destroying the harvest, killing the cattle and destroying the seed as well as executing everybody who is considered a sympathizer of the liberation fighters. Sometimes whole families are executed just for the sake of deterrence.

Liberation movement spokesman have disclosed that helicopters with U.S. insignia are being used without any attempt to hush it up. Very much is at stake in El Salvador for Washington. Central America, the traditional sphere of U.S. influence with its rich resources and the so far rather safe following of a number of states, is getting more and more out of control. The consistently anti-imperialist developments such as in Nicaragua, and then spreading to Grenada, Jamaica and to Panama, increasingly call U.S. hegemony into question, especially since it is also predictable for El Salvador that a victory of the people's forces might possibly go in that direction.

This explains Washington's dangerous activities in and around this country, against which the military potentials of the remaining reactionary regimes of Guatemala and Honduras are now being mobilized. What did not succeed against Nicaragua is to be staged now, by all indications, against El Salvador: an inter-American armed force in which at least these two states will participate.

Against Panama's vehement protest the United States has been training Latin American mercenaries and officers from El Salvador in the Canal Zone for quite some time. The danger of an internationalization of the war in El Salvador is possibly just ahead. U.S. Ambassador Wright declared in an interview recently that after the presidential elections in his country his government will pursue a more energetic policy in El Salvador.

After the involvement of the United States in this Central American country, which meanwhile has become quite deep, this could actually only mean open invasion with more or less direct participation of Washington. While attention is concentrated on the Middle East, the DAILY WORLD warned the other day, the United States quietly prepares what might become our second Vietnam, this time in Latin America.

COMMENTATOR SINGER CRITICIZES FRG BASIC LAW

DW271505 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1209 GMT 26 Oct 80

["Radio Question Hour" with Rudi Singer, chairman of the GDR State Radio Committee]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] On the eve of our national holiday, Erich Honecker gave a speech at a ceremony honoring meritorious citizens. Bert Heinrichs from Rostock-[word indistinct] refers to that speech.

He writes: The general secretary said, among other things, that when the FRG was established the new Bonn politicians had to rewrite the draft of the basic law according to the directives of the Western occupation forces, rewrite it until the masters at Petersberg near Bonn accepted it. Mr Heinrichs writes what really happened at Petersberg at that time?

[Singer] First an answer with regard to Petersberg. It is a volcanic hill near Bonn, belonging to the Siebengebirge. A feudal mountain hotel is located on it and it was here that the commissioners of the three Western powers resided. On 21 September 1949 the complete first government of the just established separate state--the FRG--made its first visit. That was the first official action of Chancellor Adenauer, and it was absolutely appropriate and consistent.

It properly pointed out to the whole world who the masters were--namely, the three Western occupation forces who were represented by the high commissioners, called military governors until the state was established. They alone had everything to say in the new FRG, as had been the case prior to that, when the basic law, that is the FRG Constitution, was formulated.

A bit more about that. This basic law was outlined by a so-called parliamentary council. The Western occupation forces had given it the task of creating for all intents and purposes the basis for finally tearing Germany apart with this divisive constitution. The KPD Executive Board pointed out as early as in August 1948 that this parliamentary council had no mandate at all from the German people for its activity.

Even U.S. political scientist (H. Mertel) noted this, declaring at the time, among other things: The members of the council consider it their task to achieve and maintain a constitutional democracy without participation of the masses and, if necessary against their will. This, therefore, was an extremely clear task, and it reflected the whole dimension of the sham freedom of the so-called constitutional assembly [Verfassungsgeber] vis-a-vis its employers, or better yet, its commanders.

Even though the military governors had issued precise directives they intervened time and again, directly and massively, during the deliberations. For each article very precise directives existed on what was permissible to write and what was not. And this is what Erich Honecker meant when he made the remark that the FRG's basic law had to be rewritten over and over again until it pleased the military governors. They informed the parliamentary council in writing that it was not authorized to deviate from the task that had been set for it. It is also due to their instruction that the education and health sectors, for example, and the cultural (?sovereignty) was exempted from the competence of the FRG Government; dictates which are to blame for the present hideous dispersion of these sectors over all Federal Laender.

SPD politician Prof Carlo Schmid stated at the time full of anger: Owing to the intervention of the military governor one lath after another is being torn out of the fence which has been laboriously built around the autonomy of the parliamentary council. This is quite true. It is also true, however, that neither Mr Carlo Schmid nor the SPD Executive Board did what solely was possible in the face of this constitutional farce, namely, what the KPD demanded: Self-dissolution of the parliamentary council to avoid losing an all-German solution. But those who are still in the Bonn Bundestag and the FRG Government today did not want to do that. They wanted partition. And for that purpose they even accepted a constitution in the bargain which was written by the parliamentary council and dictated by the three Western allies.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND RAPS 'REVANCHIST' ACTIVITIES IN W. BERLIN

AU241758 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 October 1980 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word transcript of a GDR television program "The Black Channel," broadcast on 20 October, no time given. It consists of eight excerpts attributed to "Western television (original sound)"--presumably West Berlin Television Service--from reports on various activities in East and West Berlin, interspersed with remarks by commentator Heinz Grote.

"The "Western television" excerpts deal with a FRG Bundestag delegation's visit to the GDR People's Chamber within the framework of an interparliamentary union conference in East Berlin, statements by Bundestag Deputy Ahmrehn (CDU), activities of West Berlin authorities and representatives of ethnic German organizations in connection with this year's "homeland day" [tag der heimat] in West Berlin, a meeting of the minister of culture of the FRG Laender with the FRG president at Bellevue Palace, and an interview with West Berlin Mayor Stobbe about the Berlin Wall.

Commentator Heinz Grote's criticism is focused on the "all-German" tenor of the "Western television" programs reflected in "unrealistic" views of FRG Bundestag deputies regarding the GDR and in "all kinds of revanchist activities" in connection with the "homeland day." He says in this context, according to the paper: "And all this from the territory of West Berlin, with presumptuous official activities--contrary to treaty terms--of the FRG president. Coincidence? Thoughtlessness? No, ladies and gentlemen. This is no more coincidence than the fact that authorities and mass media in West Berlin devoted almost loving attention to the provokers who recently blocked the rapid transit railroad traffic before they were brought back to the reality of the facts of international law by our railroad police. The speculations with our currency in West Berlin banks and savings banks are just as much a part of this as the revival of the frontier town policy and the hue over the fact that we are protecting our currency against speculators with suitable means."

After criticizing the lack of realism reflected in Mayor Stobbe's remark that in the present situation there are no changes for German reunification, Grote states: "As long as they indulge in pan-German dreams in Bonn and in West Berlin, realism in politics remains a primary task and the GDR-FRG relations are still far from normal."

MINISTER HOFFMANN DEMANDS RETURN OF ARTWORKS FROM FRG

DW241334 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1416 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Speech by GDR Minister of Culture Heinz-Joachim Hoffmann in the East Berlin State Opera Building--recorded]

[Excerpts] A climax exists in the history of state museums after 1945, a climax I want to stress particularly here and today. On 2 November 1958 a most memorable state act took place here in the State Opera where the works of art of the Berlin museums, which were saved by the Soviet Union, were returned to our people. Otto Grotewohl, the first premier of our republic, wrote on the occasion of that moving event: In doing this, the Soviet Union crowned the work of saving these immensely valuable works of art. The sons of the Soviet Union in their military uniforms and at the risk of their lives saved the works of human art from burning bunkers, from rooms that were torn to pieces by Anglo-American bombers, from dark and damp mines and caves, and they preserved the works for humanity.

The contemporary visitor to the museum does not immediately detect the marks of war on the museum island. The well-versed visitor as before misses significant parts of the original stock: Not merely works of Rembrandt, Titian, Rafael, Albrecht Duerer, Jan van Eyck, Menzel or the wonderful collection of works of Caspar David Friedrichs [words indistinct].

Together with valuable pieces from the Egyptian department, many pictures, sculptures, drawings, handwritings and books, they are still being illegally held by the FRG. But not even the most shrewd jurisdical trick and not at all the revanchist construction calling itself the Foundation of Prussian Cultural Property, can eliminate our legal claim to these valuables. Even more so because they are presently being unscrupulously misused there for establishing a nationalist position of West Berlin.

A return of these treasures, including, by the way, also the figures of the Palace Bridge, is not merely an act of justice, but also a moral obligation and appeal to reason. The governments in Bonn and in West Berlin have the historic duty to return the art treasures belonging to the Berlin museum island.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES SFRY'S MOJSOV ON ELECTION

LD212234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADN)--Relations between the SED and the LCY as well as between the GDR and Yugoslavia will continue to develop successfully in the interests of peace and socialism. This conviction was expressed by the secretary general of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, in a telegram of congratulations to Lazar Mojsov on his election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SED SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PCI ON LUIGI LONGO'S DEATH

LD162108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Oct (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has expressed its condolences over the death of Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], to the PCI Central Committee. The message, which is signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary, reads as follows:

Deeply moved and filled with grief, the Central Committee of the SED would like to convey the deep sympathy felt by the communists and all workers of the GDR over the death of Comrade Luigi Longo, chairman of the PCI, to all Italian communists.

The PCI and the international communist movement have suffered a great loss through his death. Luigi Longo's steadfast and fearless activities for the just cause of the working class was deeply acknowledged and highly valued by all forces supporting peace and social progress. The outstanding role he played in the fight for the defense of Republican Spain and for the liberation of Italy from fascism are unforgetable examples of his fidelity to proletarianism and his feelings of responsibility to communism.

We have lost an honorable comrade and a comrade in arms who achieved lasting merit in deepening the fraternal relations between the SED and the PCI and in the development of friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries.

We share your grief, dear comrades, over the death of Luigi Longo, an upright internationalist and fighter for socialism. We assure you that in his spirit we will always feel close to the just fight of the Italian communists against imperialism and war and for peace, democracy and social progress.

HONECKER ADDRESSES BERLIN ANTI-IMPERIALISM CONFERENCE

AU271943 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 80 pp 3-4

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the opening of the international scientific conference in Berlin on 20 October 1980]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed friends:

Permit me, first of all, to express my satisfaction that at this conference renowned representatives of communist and workers parties, other revolutionary parties and national liberation movements have for the first time gathered in such numbers. You, dear comrades and friends, have come from all continents of the globe, you are fighting under the most varied concrete conditions of your countries, and are bringing with you valuable experiences. Whether we live in Europe, Africa, Asia or Latin America--what unites us all is the lofty objective of fundamentally renewing man's existence in the world, and the interests of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress. This is what will characterize and inspire the discussions during the coming days here in Berlin, the capital of our socialist GDR.

Conference Fulfills a Historical Need

This conference unites representatives of the three revolutionary mainstreams of our era--the socialist world system, the workers movement in the capitalist countries, and the national liberation movement. It offers an opportunity for comradely exchange of opinions about a multitude of questions facing us together, and at the respective stages of our struggle. Thus, it fulfills at the same time a historic need, for, the course of international development is stormy, and events frequently follow in rapid succession and pose many new problems. We must take our stance on these problems, analyze them and draw our conclusions so as to give a clear answer to the people's masses and to lead the way in solving them.

In a few days we will celebrate the 63d anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was a turning point in mankind's history and initiated those fundamental changes which have since left their imprint on the globe. Through the victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism in World War II this process was further accelerated. Up to now socialism has taken concrete shape on three continents, and has begun to establish a firm foothold on the fourth. The anti-imperialist fronts are expanding and consolidating. In the strongholds of capital the struggle for the rights of the working people, for their interests and aims, against the rule of the monopolies has been strongly stimulated.

It is a fact of truly historic significance that the cursed imperialist colonial system has collapsed. The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America are gradually freeing themselves of the heavy burdens it left behind and are setting out for new shores. The international development is increasingly determined by the forces that alter the appearance of our planet progressively, for the benefit of mankind.

In the Struggle for Peace, Stronger Positions Than Ever Before

What is particularly important: The struggle for peace, on whose outcome everything--existence or nonexistence of the people, their happy future--depends, is today being waged from a much stronger position than ever before. This has especially been proved by the 1970's. Particularly in Europe, where in our century two devastating world wars originated, the fateful war-peace-war circle has been successfully broken.

This is one of the greatest successes of the efforts of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces that were able to rely on the increased power and the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. By this success, everyone is encouraged who struggles for averting the threat of a new world war, solving international disputes by political settlements, for a stable peace and for the further implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, no matter how stubborn imperialist resistance to this may be.

Indeed, today's world is no longer the world of yesterday. With worldwide solidarity support the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have won victory over all aggressors and domestic reaction. The hard-won victory in the struggle for independence and sovereignty of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zimbabwe and other countries constitutes a tremendous contribution to the cause of the liberation of mankind. Now the struggle is flaring up for the final elimination of all remnants of colonial oppression and of the disgraceful apartheid policy.

The people's revolutions in Afghanistan, Iran, Nicaragua, and Grenada have smashed important strongholds of despotism and have blazed trails for the freedom of these peoples. In Portugal and Spain the fascist dictatorships have been wiped out, in Greece the reactionary colonels regime has been eliminated. The struggle against anti-people's fascist and military-fascist regimes, as in El Salvador, Bolivia, Chile and South Korea, have been given fresh impetus.

The past few years have shown more and more clearly that the peoples who have won their freedom and independence have become a powerful international force. The movement of non-aligned countries has proved to be an important factor of world politics. This movement, whose anti-imperialist aims we have always actively supported, and do support, is resolutely struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace and for a just system of international political and economic relations based on equal rights.

In the capitalist countries the class struggle--contrary to all forecasts of bourgeois ideologists--has by no means subsided. Mass unemployment, growing inflaiton and social insecurity are burdening the working people. The struggle for the defense and expansion of democratic freedoms, for peace and international security is developing there in new dimensions and forms. Here it shows that the worker class as the main force of social progress is at the same time representing the interests of all working people, and is more and more acting as unifying force of the entire people and nation.

Imperialism Wants To Turn Back the Wheel of History

Consequently more and more people are beginning to realize that the imperialist system, the international monopolies and their financial organizations impede the advance on the road to peace, democracy, national independence and social progress. Indeed practical life is constantly showing anew that the replacement of the capitalist society has become a historic necessity.

In its endeavor to halt the revolutionary process, to maintain its sphere of domination and exploitation and to win back lost positions, imperialism has resorted to a furious counteroffensive, particularly at the turn from the 1970's to the 1980's. Through the course of confrontation, pursued primarily by the United States, but also by other imperialist powers, the last and at the same time strongest exploiters' system of history is trying to slow down the advance of the peoples on the roads of peace and progress. Futile as this may be, the ultimate aim is to turn back the wheel of history.

In the face of this, the responsibility of all of us for the future of our planet is growing. We are convinced that the exchange of opinions at this conference will contribute to promoting the unity of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of all continents, of real socialism, of the international workers movement and of the national liberation movement in the struggle for a happy future of the peoples.

Dear comrades, esteemed friends, the collapse of the imperialist colonial system under the onslaught of the national liberation movement and its natural allies, socialism and the international revolutionary workers movement, is regarded by us as the most important accomplishment of the revolutionary forces since the establishment of the socialist world system. Through the national liberation movements the general crisis of capitalism which affects all spheres of social life, has further exacerbated.

Today the former colonial world is characterized by an unequalled political awakening. As is known, particular importance is given in the liberated states of Asia, Africa and Latin America to the disputes over the choice of society's path of development. As experiences show, the development along the capitalist paths is neither capable of economically securing national independence, nor of tangibly improving the social situation of the broad masses. The objective requirements of progress demand more and more strongly far-reaching economic, social and sociopolitical transformations of an anticapitalist nature.

The revolutionary workers movement has always regarded the just struggle of colonially oppressed peoples as an integral part of the worldwide revolutionary struggle. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who were the first to passionately condemn the brutality of the colonial powers in their day, brought to the workers class the realization that its struggle against the yoke of capital can be successful only if it is at the same time being waged to eliminate the exploitation and oppression of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. The founders of scientific communism were convinced of the growing strength and invincibility of the anticolonialist liberation movement. They regarded the winning of national independence as the foremost goal of the struggle of all democratic forces in the colonial and dependent countries. At the same time they stressed that political independence does not yet amount to social liberation. Independence can be an expression of human emancipation only when it is given a stable foundation especially for a profound agrarian reform as well as for the development and mastering of modern productive forces.

V.I. Lenin has proved that colonially oppressed peoples "...are destined for playing a great role in the revolutionary struggle, in the revolutionary movement, and for uniting this struggle with our struggle against international imperialism." (V.I. Lenin: Report at the All-Russian Congress of the Communist Organizations of the People of the East, Works, Berlin 1969, Volume 30, page 145) Looking back to the past decades it is evident that the struggle of the revolutionary workers movement and the struggle of the national liberation movement against imperialism and colonialism have increasingly become intertwined. Both have common interests and a common enemy. This draws them more and more closely together. Some difficulties are to be overcome on that road, and they are being overcome.

What Is Behind the Baiting Against Socialism

Thus the joint struggle is constantly gaining in strength, which is strongly felt by imperialism. That is why it is seeking to blur its historic guilt for the backwardness and poverty of large parts of the world. Its hypocritical argument of the allegedly "equal responsibility borne by everyone for everything" cannot gloss over the fact that it alone has caused the consequences of centuries of slavery and exploitation in its former colonies. Imperialism alone is to blame for hunger, poverty, illiteracy and for all social, national and racial oppression.

Since the example of socialism is becoming increasingly attractive for the liberated states of Africa, Asia and Latin America, international monopoly capital is using there every means of interference in internal affairs, economic pressure and ideological diversion. But their own bitter experiences have taught the peoples of most of these countries to see in capitalism not their hope but their enemy. Their longing for justice, for a life worthy of human beings and for peace is more and more focusing on socialism.

That is why imperialism is aiming its main thrust at the socialist states, at real socialism and at the world communist movement. As you know, in its struggle against the working class in the developed capitalist countries it combines militant anticommunism and anti-Sovietism with the propagation of an alleged reconciliation between the classes, with what it calls "social partnership." It is noteworthy that imperialism is now propagating these ideas more strongly in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America which are in a state of capitalist dependence.

Vis-a-vis those countries where revolutionary changes are occurring, the propagnada organs of capital are particularly propagating the ideology of a so-called "liberal", "humane socialism." But those who sing the praises of such a socialism have never and nowhere set up socialism at all. Socialism exists in reality where the generally valid scientific theory of Marx, Engels and Lenin is being consistently applied and successfully implemented.

As Before, the Aim of the Bourgeoisie: Divide and Rule

Another attempt to confuse the issue is the spreading of the bourgeois and Maoist theses of the so-called "superpowers" and the "poor and rich" countries. These theses are designed to hush up the true causes of colonial and neocolonial exploitation and to separate the progressive forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America from the other revolutionary forces of our time. These progressive forces are to be induced to cooperate with capitalism, a cooperation in which they would always be the losers. Thus, these theses are designed to divert attention from the fact that in the so-called rich countries there are poor and rich people, oppressed people and oppressors.

Certain circles fear that social struggle could develop into a socialist revolution. They seek to stem the people's urge for basic changes and advocate reforms which they claim to be the "only realistic" way out of backwardness and oppression.

Today imperialist bourgeoisie and their ideologists are making every effort to counter the anti-imperialist trend in the development of the national consciousness of the peoples in the liberated countries by attempting to pit nations, nationalities and tribes against one another and to involve them in conflicts. In this way the imperialist divide-and-rule policy is to be continued, the cooperation of all anti-imperialist forces is to be impaired.

As in the past, there can be no relations based on equal rights between capitalist industrial countries and African, Asian and Latin American countries that are exploited by capitalism. Nothing can be changed about this fact by the theories of "equal dependence." In the economic relations determined by capitalism those who are economically weaker are being exploited by those who are economically stronger. That is the hard core of the problem, in our opinion.

Imperialist ideologists and politicians are constantly producing new theories which cause many discussions but do not lead anywhere, for they hush up the "unequal dependence" between the imperialist countries and the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In our opinion abstract discussions about the "North-South conflict," the "poor-rich-opposition," the "contradictions between oil exporting and non-oil exporting countries," and the "gulf between industrial and developing countries" will not bring any progress. The struggle for implementing the new international economic system is an organic part of the overall anti-imperialist struggle. This is precisely why the transformation of international economic relations concerns all revolutionaries. That is what the progressive forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the revolutionary workers movement in the citadels of monopoly capital and the socialist countries are fighting for.

Experience shows that the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle for economic independence are invariably confronted with the neocolonialist policy of imperialism. With new, more flexible methods it is seeking to keep them in their former dependence, and to secure for itself on a long-term basis the plundering of the national raw material deposits, the exploitation of cheap labor, and dependent markets for its products. Under the present conditions, imperialism prefers more than ever before the method of capital exports. Alone between 1970 and 1977, the absolute volume of its capital exports to the liberated countries has more than quadrupled.

United States and FRG Support Racists

Especially politicians in the United States and the FRG, who are known to be the strongest supporters of the racist regime in South Africa and of the Israeli aggressors, are using every opportunity to praise their so-called development aid. However, they observe discreet silence regarding the mounting profit transfer from these countries. In fact, they are pumping out profits in this manner at a rate of $50-100 billion annually. This exceeds by far the volume of the state and private capital they export to these countries.

Multilateral agreements that have been concluded, for example, between the EC countries and a large number of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, do not solve the problem, either. Even though they take into consideration some of the economic demands of the developing countries, they essentially amount to a continuation of the old relationship of dependence. In most of these countries it is, therefore, not overlooked that such agreements are no substitute for fundamental changes of the international economic relations on a democratic and equal basis.

According to World Bank forecasts the average per capita income of the developing countries in 1990 is to be less than 1/12 of that in capitalist industrial countries. Countries with particularly low incomes are to reach even less than 1/40 of that income. If 800 million people--out of a total of 2.1 billion--lived in absolute poverty in 1975, their number is estimated to go up to 1.3 billion by the year 2000. As early as by the end of 1980, the foreign debt of the developing countries is to exceed $400 billion.

GDR Supports the Havana Appeal

The GDR has not failed to heed the urgent appeal of our friend and Comrade Fidel Castro at the Havana summit conference of nonaligned states "to jointly struggle for a truly new world economic order from which everyone will benefit." We most emphatically support the demand for curbing the power positions of international monopoly capital and for respecting the national interests of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in this field as well.

In our opinion the 11th UN General Assembly special session was also very important, which dealt with concrete questions of a new international economic order and the UN international development strategy for the coming development decade. It was clearly confirmed that the progressive forces in the countries liberated from colonialism and in the capitalist states and the socialist countries are agreed on the basic questions of the joint struggle against imperialist neocolonialism.

If imperialism is practicing sophisticated neocolonialist methods, it has by no means dispensed with force, pressure and blackmail to implement its policy of expansion and hegemony. Between 1946 and 1975 the United States alone committed 215 acts of military intervention or threatened to use military force, including nuclear weapons several times.

Subversive methods for the overthrow of revolutionary-democratic governments, including economic sabotage, organized trafficking in human beings and terrorist activities, have been increasingly developed and used. In this manner political instability is to be produced and pretexts are to be created for nondeclared wars, as against revolutionary Afghanistan, or for a direct military interference as is obviously being considered by the United States in the Persian Gulf. The facts prove time and again that imperialism by its very nature remains aggressive.

Since the end of World War II in 1945, more than 90 sovereign states have come into being which have irrevocably thrown off the colonial yoke. They are making an important contribution in the international arena to the struggle for peace, security and disarmament. We follow their activities with admiration and support them.

Dear comrades, esteemed friends: Lasting peace and warding off the danger of a nuclear war are in the vital interests of all peoples. Our socialist countries need peace to successfully further build the new society and to implement their policy for the benefit of the people. Peace is needed by all forces that are struggling for social and national liberation--since it facilitates their struggle. Peace is the highest asset of mankind altogether.

It is bound to cause concern that certain imperialist forces, primarily of the United States and the FRG, are stepping up the policy of NATO's arms buildup and of fanning the arms race. Their aim, which constitutes a direct threat to peace, is to win military superiority over socialism. This year alone NATO's direct military expenditures reached the enormous amount of nearly $200 billion. Together with the funds that are earmarked for the implementation of NATO's 180 long-term modernization projects, the NATO countries will spend about $300 billion for military purposes.

By the end of the 1970's the United States had set up 429 major and 2,297 minor bases abroad for its imperialist goals. Now it is about to further expand this system of bases. Today every fourth U.S. soldier is stationed outside the United States. The U.S. President has declared whole regions, specifically the oil regions, to be "spheres of national interest" for the United States, and has threatened to use military means to preserve them.

All these were not decisions that were adopted overnight. Rather, these dangerous steps are part of a long-term concept spelled out in NATO's long-term armament program adopted in Washington, and in the disastrous Brussels decision on missiles. The United States is systematically proceeding from the policy of detente to the policy of confrontation, a policy to which it wants to commit the entirely of NATO.

The "new nuclear strategy" proclaimed by the U.S. President considerably increases the danger of a nuclear war. But the peoples do not want constantly more and more newer weapons, they want a secured world peace, arms limitation and disarmament.

There is no one in socialism who profits from armament. Peace and socialism are synonymous. This is demonstrated by the manifold initiatives adopted by the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact states aimed primarily at bringing about the solution of a key question on which depends the solution of many other problems in the international arena. I am referring to the halting of the arms race and the supplementing of political detente by disarmament.

Socialism Shows the Alternative

We are for a step-by-step reduction of the forces and arms on the basis of parity and equal security. The proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact participating states submitted in May this year are in line with this idea. The GDR fully and wholly supports the memorandum "for peace and disarmament, for guarantees of international security" that has been submitted by the Soviet Union to the UN General Assembly.

Imperialism, which is doing everything within its power to impede the peoples' liberation struggle, demands that the revolutionary forces maintain the political and social status quo as a prerequisite for detente and peaceful coexistence. However, the preservation of international exploitation and discrimination that is caused by imperialism can never serve peace. The peoples' struggle for freedom and self-determination represents, at the same time, a struggle for mutual understanding among peoples and for peace. Therefore, the socialist states will always support this struggle.

Naturally, this has nothing to do with the export of revolution. However, we are also firmly opposed to an export of counterrevolution.

As in the past, imperialism still needs the lie about the "danger from the East" and the legends about the alleged threat against the West represented by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact in order to justify and motivate its own material and intellectual preparations for war. We regard the unmasking of this "lie of the century" as an essential part of the struggle for peace.

The world's peace potential could be considerably greater, if the present Beijing leadership would not promote a hegemonist and anti-Soviet policy. The alliance between imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists represents a danger for world peace. Such a policy contradicts the peoples' interests and naturally also opposes the Chinese people's interests.

Intertwinement of Interests of the Liberation and Workers' Movements

In the struggle against the arms race, the basic causes of real socialism, the international workers' movement and the national liberation movement are closely interlaced. Their cooperation in this sector has contributed to shifting the international balance of forces to the advantage of world peace, democracy and social progress.

We are witnessing the growth in the capitalist countries of the resistance against the imperialist policy of the arms race and against the danger this race involves. As the campaigns and actions directed against the neutron bomb, the Brussels missile agreement and against other NATO rearmament measures are showing, the working people in those countries are becoming increasingly aware of the disastrous consequences of the insanity of rearmament, manifested by the ruling class, and are resolutely opposing this madness.

The demands of many states for universal detente and disarmament which are particularly strongly expressed by the nonaligned countries movement, are increasing. At the 11th special UN session, the direct connection between universal disarmament and the safeguarding of a development based on economic independence from imperialism was repeatedly emphasized.

The struggle for the establishment of nuclear-free zones is more topical than ever. The demand to demilitarize the world oceans and transform them into zones of peace has become increasingly important. The countries of the Middle East are threatened by the aggressive global strategy of imperialism. The heavy militarization of the Indian Ocean is in drastic contradiction to the very interests of the people of that area and is endangering the security interests of socialism.

There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence, to detente in the world and to the limitation of armaments, as well as to disarmament. The states belonging to the socialist community are unshakably supporting the pursuit of this policy, which was successfully promoted in the seventies and whose vital strength has been confirmed. It will not be an easy struggle in the future either, and successes will not come easily to us. The larger the front becomes of those who share the same ideas and who are struggling for peace and disarmament, the more effectively the forces of peace act with joint efforts, and the more they show their resolute resistance to the aggressive imperialist policy, the greater will be the chances to durably safeguard world peace.

Dear comrades,

Esteemed friends!

If we consider facts with a realistic approach, it becomes obvious that the socialist community exerts an influence of tremendous impact in settling the vitally important questions of the world, questions which mankind is facing. The more socialism demonstrates the advantages of its greatly humanitarian social system and the more stably our system develops, the greater our international influence will become. The socialist revolution is a prolonged historical process involving basic socioeconomic changes, as the experience of the SED and of the GDR has also demonstrated. In all our actions along this path we have always been aware of the fact that the basic question of each revolution is the question of power. This question has been once and for all resolved in the GDR, under SED leadership, to the advantage of the worker class and its allies. We have constantly continued to consolidate the power of workers and peasants and we are reliably protecting this power. This power has been and still is the foundation of our success.

The GDR has stably developed at the side of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist fraternal countries. It has become a cornerstone of peace in Europe, In our country, too, the fact has been confirmed that only socialism is capable of guaranteeing security and social welfare, increasing prosperity, equal rights for men and women, a high standard of education for all children of our people. Along with the state of workers and peasants, socialist democracy is steadily developing.

Successes Are of Great Consequence

No one can deny that the successes achieved by socialism are of historical consequence in our controversy with imperialism.

Comrades, in the wake of the victory of the liberation struggle, a new revolutionary state system was established in a number of countries. The beginning was marked by nationalizing the main means of production for the purpose of organizing production in the people's interest. As Marxist-Leninists we cannot help feeling proud of the fact that the revolutionary forces of those countries are adopting the basic concepts of scientific socialism, and of the fact that, under the leadership of the revolutionary vanguard parties, these countries are proceeding along the path of socialist development. These states have already achieved important successes in eliminating the consequences of colonialism and in implementing the human rights of education, labor, and of respecting human dignity.

The safeguarding and successful continuation of the revolutionary processes in those countries are being promoted through the cooperation of all anti-imperialist forces. In this respect the close alliance of these countries with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the international workers movement is particularly effective. The cooperation among the parties, as well as the exchange of experience and of opinions as regards strategy and tactics, is also particularly effective in this respect.

It is a well-known fact that the countries belonging to the socialist community are rendering internationalist assistance to the progressive states. They support them politically, and are also increasingly rendering economic and scientific-technical assistance to them. However, the contribution of socialism to the settlement of these countries' problems is even more comprehensive. As a result of its increasing strength and growing international influence, real socialism is setting limits to the aspirations for world domination of imperialism. Thus, real socialism is considerably contributing to expand the scope of action of the aforementioned, newly liberated states. The cooperation between the states belonging to the socialist community and the countries liberated from colonial oppression is based upon norms of international law, such as the respect of national sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as upon the principle of noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, as well as equal rights and mutual advantage.

Faithful to the Policy of Internationalism

It is obvious to everyone that the question of highly qualified cadres for various sectors of economic and social life is a problem of decisive importance for the further progress of the Asian, African and Latin American countries along the path of their social development. Taking into consideration the most vital interests of these countries we are attaching the greatest importance to the training of national cadres. While the socialist countries are selflessly assisting the developing countries in training their own national intelligentsia, the imperialist states are damaging them by luring their specialists deliberately away from their own countries, thus undermining the intellectual power of these countries.

As is stipulated in our party programs, the SED is actively promoting the consolidation of a close alliance between the GDR and the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, who are struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism. The SED is developing friendly and mutually advantageous relations with the aforementioned countries. The SED is promoting close cooperation and solidarity with those countries. Today our state has diplomatic relations with 87 states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Over 350 state treaties, governmental agreements, and special agreements at ministers' level have been signed with these countries since 1971. Such treaties and agreements represent a solid basis for the intensification of mutual relations. These relations are characterized by a spirit of friendship and mutual trust, by a spirit of cooperation and solidarity in the joint struggle for peace, against imperialism and for social progress.

It is a universally known fact today that the GDR has always rejected the German imperialism of the past and that our country is successfully developing friendly relations with the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, relations based on equal rights. We will implement the treaties of friendship and cooperation, as well as all agreements signed according to their letter and spirit. I would like to assure the representatives of 116 communist parties, of other revolutionary parties and national liberation movements, who have gathered at this conference, that we will continue also in the future, loyal to our internationalist policy, to pursue the struggle for freedom and security throughout the world, and that we will consistently continue to support the peoples' national liberation struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

We have already achieved great successes in the joint struggle against imperialism throughout these last decades. We still have much to do. We are convinced that in the future, as in the past, our strength will also lie in our unity. Our party and our socialist state will always be at the side of those who are struggling for national and social liberation and against imperialism.

I wish the international scientific conference a successful work on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

POLISH POLITYKA CHIEF EFITOR INTERVIEWED ON UNION SITUATION

LD251210 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Sandor Regos interview with Polish POLITYKA chief editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski in Warsaw, date not specified--recorded in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] You are a member of the PZPR Central Committee, a Sejm deputy and chief editor of the weekly POLITYKA. How much sleep a night have you been having?

[Answer] Maybe 4-5 hours, no more.

[Question] That is not very much. Those who know that for many years I worked in Warsaw as a Hungarian radio reporter often ask me whether there have now been basic changes in Poland in the socialist system. Allow me to pass this question on to you.

[Answer] I believe that we should first agree on what is meant by a socialist system. Second, about what sort of changes are you asking me? But, broadly speaking, my answer is as follows:

I cannot imagine the socialist system as a system which marks time, because in an historical sense this is a young system which will experience various changes. It has to change. A classic example of this is that in 1945, when we started to build socialism in Poland, we had a total of 80,000 inhabitants with higher education. Today there are more than 1 million. In the last 35 years 12 million people have moved from village to towns. These are facts which evoke a change not only in the country's panorama in the sense that new buildings are going up. But also there are new people with new ambitions, new systems of social relations. All this cannot be separated from the socialist system. If by this definition we mean the structure of this system, it cannot be said that these people change and have different dreams, different habits, or different desires and yet the social, political, economic structures, in which they are active, remain unchanged. That is impossible. In this sense the events which have occurred in Poland have their effect on the changes within the socialist system. But I stress, as regards the changes within the socialist system it is my conviction that if someone imagines for himself a world in which the concepts of socialism--that is, the concepts of social equality and social justice--win an increasing number of followers, it cannot be counted as the realization of these changes if the already existing socialist system marks time, stays in one place, and if the necessary and useful changes do not take place within it. Of course, this is an extremely complex process, since there are rather a lot of ideas about what socialism should be.

But I have no fear with regard to Poland's development. Not only I but everyone knows that in Poland nobody wishes the return of capitalism; maybe a few lunatics, if there are any. On the contrary, the Polish people's desire is that socialism should function in accordance with the principles that were written on the banner of the system at the moment it came into being. But for this to come about things which have had their time, which are old, which in our day need reconstruction, must be changed. One structure must be replaced by another.

[Question] What stage has the organization of the new trade unions reached?

[Answer] The creation of the new, independent and self-governing trade unions--for that is what they call themselves--is still in progress. This is an organizational process. Every new trade union, before it can begin its activity, must register itself with the courts. On the basis of this registration it will receive a legal basis for its functioning. We are now at the stage of this registration process.

For that matter this is not without difficulties, because those who organize these new trade unions frequently submit basic rules and statutes which do not completely accord with the letter and spirit of the Gdansk agreements.

[Question] What role can these new trade unions play in Poland which is building socialism?

[Answer] Without a doubt they can play the role of organizations such as their organizers wish them to be, which will defend the interests of the working class, protect them mainly from the consequences of a faulty economic policy as well as from the mistakes of state management or, let us say it straight out, of state or industrial bureaucracy, because it is well known that both the one and the other are substantive characteristics of every state. So these self-governing and independent trade unions will be capable of changing power relations in rather an essential and important way, more precisely, not the power relations but the relations between the state and the working class.

[Question] In your opinion is constructive cooperation with the new trade unions possible? And if so, in what spheres?

[Answer] It is possible in every single sphere. It is essential that the independent trade unions must not be independent of all the basic economic and social problems which will our lives because, in my opinion, in a socialist system the trade union must not be a neutral force and because the trade unions must not only protect the interests of workers, for example, in the sense that they struggle for a just system of wages, a just distribution of plant funds, but because they must bear coresponsibility in state management and in industrial management also. This is the platform on which the trade unions and the state authority must meet, because if the trade unions were to renounce coresponsibility, then an abnormal situation would be created for the socialist state. For the working class as a leading class, on which the basis of the entire socialist state depends, cannot suddenly withdraw from this, that is, from the coresponsibility which I have already mentioned.

Here in Poland we are in the process of creating these new structures formulating the basic principles of cooperation. For this reason maybe it would be too premature to give a full assessment today of how this cooperation will develop. To put it another way, what has happened in Poland in the last 2 months is something new both for society and the social organs, the party and the government. We have all, as it were, been jolted out of the old routine. We have departed from the normal path of state development. In order that the principles of cooperation may come into being, that the satisfactory basic principles may be found, on the basis of which we can cooperate and implement this social contract between the various social groups, for all this time is needed.

[Question] What role do the church and the church leadership play in the present situation in Poland? This question is also often raised in Hungary.

[Answer] You have posed a very delicate question, because I may be accused of replying either as an excessively severe critic or for that matter as a bootlicker.

[Question] I am only passing on to you a question which I receive from people in Hungary.

[Answer] The Catholic Church, especially its leadership and Cardinal Wyszynski in particular, represent a realistic and considered stance in the present situation. At every turn (?they) take into consideration--I do not hesitate to say this--Poland's fundamental national interests, and I would wish that many Polish people followed this course, took their example from Cardinal Wyszynski, if they like, who behaves and acts as a great statesman.

There is no doubt that in Poland's present situation, which is full of passions, emotions, debates between people, and of the impulse frequently to make excessively hasty judgments, that in this situation then the Catholic Church is not on the side of destabilization but on the side of stabilization of political and social relations, and acts in the interest of this.

As we can see from this, communists and Catholics are capable of cooperation; they can find and, what is more, can also extend the platforms of cooperation. This possibility, amid the whole problematic situation which has come about in Poland as a consequence of the crisis, is a positive phenomenon, a phenomenon which opens up interesting and promising prospects for the future and for socialism in Poland. What is more, the coexistence of the two forces may even serve as an example to those who struggle for socialism.

[Question] Let us now move on to the subject of the national economy. How much does Poland owe in the capitalist world and how much (?did it have to) repay this year?

[Answer] As far as Poland's indebtedness is concerned, it has exceeded $20 billion, and this year, if I remember right, we have to repay approximately $6 billion. As I say, I am not certain that these are entirely accurate figures, but at any rate our indebtedness is something of that order.

[Question] If I am right, changes are being planned in Poland's budget in order to increase the national income and reduce the state's expenditure. Could you say something more about this?

[Answer] The problem is that here we must go back a little to the past and in one sentence acknowledge as obvious fact: In the seventies Poland made too many investments; the plans were too ambitious. These plans were frequently unrealistic, insufficiently thought out. For this we have to pay a fairly high price today. In Poland today there is no serious likelihood of an essential and fundamental improvement in the sphere of the national economy in the coming year, or in the next 2 years. These will be very difficult years from the viewpoint of the country's development and of the necessary sacrifices which will have to be made. The situation will become even more complex because, on the one hand, the government has undertaken very big wage increase obligations, something which applies or will apply in the near future to all of Poland's workers; and on the other hand, for these obligations to be satisfied the necessary production basis does not exist. Our national economy at present is operating at a considerably lower rate. Work productivity has dropped sharply. The effectivness of management has also fallen. In fact, apart from the budget savings, budget reduction, we have no other possibility today of creating the absolutely necessary means with which to satisfy our wage obligations. This is naturally an extremely complex and difficult situation.

[Question] Will this widespread wage increase not lead to inflation or to a shortage of goods?

[Answer] Well, first of all, of course, it will lead to inflation. This inflation already exists. As far as the shortage of goods is concerned, well, yes, this is the main problem. Next year the so-called goods gap--that is, the difference between the population's money and the commodity supplies--can be expected to increase instead of decrease as a result of the wage rises. This so-called goods gap, the shortage of goods, in other words, could amount to Z100 billion.

I would stress once again that this is an extremely complex situation. We are already suffering from a very serious shortage of goods in Poland. To this are extremely poor results of agriculture. This year in Poland we are harvesting 17 million tons less of potatoes.

We usually produce 50 million tons annually, but this year we expect only 33 million tons, or it may even be a little less. There will be considerably less sugar beet also. For this reason we are expecting 300,000 tons less of sugar also.

In a word, there is not a single area of the national economy in Poland that does not show signs of crisis. The settlement, solution, of this situation and the survival of the most difficult period requires on the one hand an extremely realistic and objective economic policy and on the other hand society's understanding.

[Question] In Hungary a frequent question is: What is the situation in Polish agriculture? For we know that this is the sector which has been struggling with problems for years. What plans do you have for finding a way out of this situation?

[Answer] There are practical plans for this, and every single hectare of land will have to be farmed. But, of course, this is not a solution. The problem is essentially that in Polish agriculture insufficient money has been invested for several decades. In the seventies, too, there was considerably less investment than necessary. Our problems arise mainly from this. It also has to be added that the structure of this agriculture, as regards the size of farming, of the farms, is often outmoded, (?old). But this is not the most important thing, because even on a small area it is possible to work with a tractor appropriate to the size of the area. Farms of several thousand hectares are not absolutely necessary. The whole problem can be traced back to the fact that in this sector decidedly few investments have been realized in the past period. In Poland, and in fact not only in Poland, we have surrounded the construction of factories with a peculiar kind of worship. I believe this was because, as the first industrialized generation, we were enraptured by our ability to put up yet another box. If it had been recognized in Poland that agriculture had, if not the first, at least an equal rank within the national economy, then there would not be these difficulties today.

Here I would add one more important (?observation). Outsiders, those who observe us from outside, may be astonished by our problems, which incidentally are not appearing for the first time now, and the question is necessarily raised: Are the Poles capable of governing well any way? With reference also to the Polish past, I have to say that in this sphere we frequently show poor ability. On the one hand, enormous achievements, enormous revolutionary changes have taken place in the country in the last 35 years. On the other hand there are still certain areas in the national economy and in social life which are extremely neglected, badly managed, badly directed. This is a fact. For that matter I believe that the events of recent times are precisely those which, as I also said earlier at the Central Committee's fourth plenum, have strengthened the working class' sense of sovereignty. These events prompt us, the leaders, too, to go into deep speculation on the methods of the country's management.

[Question] What practical ideas are there for the transformation of the system of management, economic management?

[Answer] We are well known for trying at certain periods to reform the system of management. Thousands, tens of thousands, shall I say, hundreds of thousands of pages have been filled with various proposals, but in the last few decades in our country never has a reform been fully implemented. We always got stuck somewhat half way. Now they have created a special party and government commission of which, incidentally, I am also a member; and the commission's task is shortly to make a detailed outline of the economic reform which concerns management, direction, as well as the wage policy, the correct wage policy, the correct labor policy. In a word, we must submit the whole policy of the tactics and strategy of the management of the Polish economy for the coming years.

I believe that we are capable of this. We must do something because we are acting under the pressure of the situation. And if one acts under the burden of the situation one can commit stupidities but one can do wise things, too.

[Question] Comrade Rakowski, you are a member of the party Central Committee. In your personal opinion, what consequences must the PZPR draw from the present events?

[Answer] One of the fundamental consequences which we want to draw is that we must pursue a policy which enjoys the support of society. I believe that a given policy is never supported by all society, but the main thing is that a large share of society should support it. In other words, this policy must be such that it is understood by society. It must dispose of clearly defined social and economic objectives. Above all, it must be a policy which arouses and strengthens in people the conviction that there is social justice, that decisions are just, that the leaders, the directors are just and take a socially justified stand on every single problem.

[Question] In this connection how do you evaluate the debate of the Sixth PZPR Plenum?

[Answer] I consider these debates to have been very good, since during the debates a greater emphasis was placed on the past than on the future. It appears that this is justified from the social-psychological viewpoint. The Central Committee members had to give a very rigorous account of the past. We had to look at ourselves, too, in the light of the past. In a word, this excursion into the past is psychologically justified, though politically it is by no means the most useful, because, in fact, today the basic problem is what we submit, what we lay before society with regard to today and tomorrow, so the future is extremely important. It determines the further evolution, development, of the country's political situation. I understand this, too, though. as a publicist or a politician. I would wish for myself that we paid greater attention to what awaits us in the future, that is, to the proposals concerning the shaping and execution of a correct economic and social policy for, and I believe that this characteristic is peculiar not only to us. It is always easier to speak about what lies behind than what lies ahead.

[Question] Would you sum up the motives for the personnel changes which have taken place?

[Answer] If I tried to sum this up in a sentence, then I would say that the Central Committee has drawn the consequences in connection with those people who were most responsible for the precise policy which did not work out. Of course another observation might be added here, that this policy was formed not only by those comrades whom the Central Committee dismissed. But in every single collective, even in a good collective such as the Politburo or the Central Committee Secretariat, responsibility can always be divided two ways: into general responsibility and partial responsibility. Partial responsibility can be precisely defined because if, for example, I am responsible for the sphere of propaganda then it is clear that the Politburo member who is not directly responsible for this sphere is responsible only from the viewpoint that he is also a member of the collective that determines this policy. But the Politburo member who can be directly blamed for the general direction of propaganda, or for the economic policy, is the one who controlled this area within the Politburo. In a word, the consequences drawn with regard to the personnel changes at the last plenum, as well as at the one before that, are in my opinion totally justified. For that matter, I am convinced that in politics responsibility must be individual responsibility. One should not hide behind the collective, the grand programs, or the marvelous phrases.

In this sphere, I mean of individual responsibility, we still have a great deal to do in the sense that in practice the dividing line between responsibility of the individual and that of the collective is often blurred. Collectivism is very good, but we must have a clear picture of who is individually responsible for what.

[Question] In the current situation and in the future of Poland what does the party's leading role mean?

[Answer] A whole lecture could be given on this topic. I believe that the party's leading role in our system must consist primarily of the fact that it determines the basic directions of social and economic development, or of the fact that the party must set these objectives and must ensure the implementation of the plans. However, everybody must take part in the process of attaining the objectives. In my opinion, the party must free itself increasingly from the activity of administrative state management and direction and, in the interest of society and acting on behalf of society, it must go over to positions of control. The work of the party should not be hairsplitting interference in every single decision, or a voivod or central party instructor deputizing for a minister, or some other high-ranking, or not so high-randing, state functionary, but the party should show itself to be a political and social force which ensures day by day that there is no deviation from the principles defined in the constitution and in the economic and social development programs. These programs should be formulated not only by the party but by every single institution and organization which takes an active part in forming social and economic policy.

[Question] Do, or could, the changes in Poland affect Poland's foreign policy and your special role in the process of detente?

[Answer] It has to be said openly that the attention of society, and not only of society but also of the politicians, yesterday and today has focused on the affairs of the country. I myself, who deal primarily with foreign politics, have not written a single word recently about what is happening in the wide world. The events taking place in the country have led (attention) in a completely different direction. They have (?prompted) us to deal with the country's affairs. But this concentration on domestic issues, it seems, is only a momentary condition. Poland can only have an active foreign policy in every issue relating to peace and detente. It has only an active foreign policy. For Poland both politically and strategically occupies an essential place in Europe. There are already very many examples that the activity on the international arena strengthens not only the process of detente on Europe's territory but also the position of Poland, something which likewise influences the country's situation. In this sphere we will change nothing, for the foreign policy of People's Poland since 1945 has been a correct foreign policy. This foreign policy has secured for us 35 years of peace in Europe and ensured that there are no hotbeds of unrest on any of Poland's borders. Our country's internal development is not disturbed by any kind of outside phenomenon that might be disadvantageous to us. Quite simply, it would be nonsense for anyone to want to effect any kind of change in our foreign policy.

[Question] How do you evaluate the attitude of the capitalist countries' leaders toward Poland?

[Answer] I believe that the West European statesmen whom I know and the U.S. statesmen profess an acceptable standpoint. They do not wish any kind of radical change or shock in Poland, for that would overturn the balance of power on which the peace of the world and of Europe is founded. I have not encountered any action or activity by these politicians which I could call aggressive or thoughtless vis-a-vis Poland. I do not speak here of those various forces which deal officially with anticommunism, for that is their bread. It is not even worth speaking of these. I do not speak either of those politicians who imagine various improbable things. Combinations of that type will always exist in the world.

[Question] As editor of POLITYKA, do you see any changes as regards the Polish information system?

[Answer] Yes, there have been tremendous changes in the Polish press. This applies to the news media in general. We are far more open in discussing subjects which could not have been raised at all in the last few years. I believe, however, that propaganda and the press must not exaggerate in evaluating the past. I advocate the middle way in these matters, as opposed to falling into extremes. For example, at present the Polish press and media are extremely severe in their criticism of the last 10 years. Occasionally I read articles which are very abusive in discussing these 10 years. Of course, I oppose this viewpoint because it is a nonhistorical one. After all, despite the serious mistakes which I spoke about before, the last 10 years were also a decade of substantial achievements. This country differs from what it was in 1971. Even though we have made mistakes concerning certain investments and at times constructed more than was necessary, these investments nonetheless represent part of the national wealth.

However, to return to the question of the press, I believe that this press, while making full use of the freedom which is considerably greater than a few months ago, must also exhibit a certain moderation in evaluating what there was, what there is and what there might be. The essence of the problem is that a sense of responsibility must characterize not only the politician and the social activist but also the journalist. After all, journalists play a great role in the shaping of social consciousness.

[Question] Let us, for example, take the editorial office where you work. What is the atmosphere like there?

[Answer] The atmosphere is good. Admittedly, at times I have to restrain my colleagues to some extent, but this does not happen very often. The collective of the editorial office which I lead has a very high sense of responsibility. By the way, POLITYKA endeavored to explore the various problems of Poland even before these events. This got us into difficulties on a number of occasions, but this is not important. Life is not interesting without problems. Unquestionably, one of the goals of the paper which I lead is to strengthen those new political and social structures which are at present coming about, to do everything to ensure that this process of renewal should be realized very consistently but without adventurism. We must not forget that we are a nation that occupies a rather important position in Europe and thus our problems, which are often very difficult, must be solved here, along the Vistula, by ourselves. No one can help us in this.

I recently took part in a debate in which one of the speakers said: Well, yes, the Polish economy is in a difficult situation, but there are six of us sitting here and if I were to find myself in difficulties, unquestionably all of you would come to my aid. We immediately said: Yes, of course. Then we said: The same will be true as regards the countries surrounding Poland. We can always count on some sort of help, but the problems which are really important for a country must be resolved by that country itself.

[Question] It seems to me that a complete social reconciliation has not yet taken place in Poland. What are your expectations in this regard?

[Answer] I have already referred to the fact that all of us find ourselves in a new situation. This is a new social and political situation. Thus I believe that a long time will have to pass yet before every individual finds his place in this new constellation, amid the new line-up of forces which has come about in this country. It seems to me that we must adjust to these new facts, and that this process of adjustment, as its name implies, cannot take place overnight. What is happening in our country is not a revolution but an evolution.

Of course, this is something about which I have already spoken but I would like to take this idea a little further. I have met functionaries of the new trade unions who believe that they will concern themselves only with the interests of the working class, but as regards making joint decisions, co-leadership, they say that is nothing to do with them. I bring up this example in order to answer your question. Should this sort of approach become a political philosophy, them naturally a long time would have to elapse before the reconsiliation of which you spoke could exist without tensions. But let me repeat: This is a process, something completely new.

I apologise for quoting myself, but I said in a television commentary that henceforth our country will be completely transformed. We will have a different society, a different party, but this formula opens up a process of difficult, at time painful transformations. This is a process during which views, approaches and practices will alter. With regard to the position of Polish society, what is needed is patience and mutual trust.

[Question] My last question: It was stated at the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee that the party has made mistakes. What guarantee is there that these mistakes will not be repeated?

[Answer] This is a question which is frequently raised. It seems to me that the guarantees must be analyzed under several chapter headings. First and foremost, a complete system of guarantees must be developed within the party. For example, we said at the sixth plenum that the period of tenure as regards posts within the party should be shortened, that the same posts should not be held for longer than a maximum of two terms of office, and that the Central Committee should exert control over the Politburo and the Secretariat. Various suggestions were raised which will be the subject of the debates prior to the planned Extraordinary Congress. These are the guarantees within the party.

Beside these, in my opinion, a complete system of guarantees must be evolved in the social sphere as well. Guarantees must be created and can be created with the necessary will and we must actively work for them, which will limit the exercise of power over people. What is involved is quite simply that power must be exercised on behalf of the people and not over the people. Guarantees must be introduced which will result in the practice that a minister or the government cannot treat society as something which can be led and directed at will. Rather, they must always act from the position of the servant of the nation; after all, the state has evolved in order to serve the people and not for the people to serve the state.

These are very serious questions and problems. I am convinced that in the unquiet autumn of 1980 there are very many people in Poland who have drawn profound conclusions from all that we have experienced and these people will be actively ensuring that these guarantees will not be purely formal but will be meaningful for our lives.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER STADLER REQUESTS RELIEF FROM PAST

LD271916 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Oct (MIT)--Upon his request with effect Oct. 15, 1980, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic relieved of his post as deputy defence minister Major General Janos Stadler.

VNA, MTI SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN BUDAPEST

OW261517 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 26--A delegation of Vietnam News Agency (VNA) led by Director General Dao Tung paid a visit to Hungary from Oct 19-24 at the invitation of Erno Lakatos, director general of Hungarian Telegraph Agency (MTI).

It held talks with the MTI leadership on further cooperation between the two agencies and visited several economic and cultural establishments in Hungary.

On Oct 22, Dao Tung, and Erno Lakatos signed an agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance between VNA and MTI on direct reception and transmission through inter-sputniks.

LOSONCZI, KOROM RECEIVE MOZAMBICAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD280956 Budapest MTI in English 0607 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Oct (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Monday in Budapest Lieutenant General Alberto Joaquin Chipande, minister of defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique and member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO). The meeting was attended by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence.

BANGLADESH CP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT 27 OCTOBER

LD280952 Budapest MTI in English 0609 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Oct, MTI--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of Bangladesh arrived in Budapest on Monday. The delegation is headed by Matiur Rahman, secretary of the CC.

UK'S CARRINGTON ARRIVES, MET BY PUJA

LD272126 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The British foreign secretary arrived in Budapest this evening. Lord Carrington had been invited for an official visit by his Hungarian counterpart, Frigyes Puja. The head of British diplomacy was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Frigyes Puja. Janos Lorincz-Nagy, our country's ambassador in London, and Bryan George Cartledge, British ambassador in Budapest, were also present.

TU COUNCIL SECRETARY TIMMER DISCUSSES UNION RIGHTS, STRIKES

LD281101 M[illegible]n L'UNITA in Italian 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Luigi Marcolungo Budapest interview with Hungarian National Trade Union Council Secretary Joszef Timmer: "Budapest: Let's Talk About Strikes Without Any Taboo"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Budapest--The process now under way in Poland is not unique. There is reason to wonder whether the idea of a new trade union, more in keeping with current needs, is not in fact making progress in other Eastern bloc countries. That was the question we put to Jozsef Timmer, who is responsible for the Hungarian trade unions' international work, on his return from Moscow where his speech at the WFTU meeting produced a broad echo.

"From the Moscow meeting," Timmer told us, "there emerged a general aspiration for reforming the WFTU itself, for a trade union which would not be just an executive body but which would effectively defend the workers' interests. There are still too many schematic arrangements. It is no longer possible to see everything as rosy in the socialist countries, claiming that there are no problems there, and to see everything as bad on the other side, thereby refusing to take into consideration the results achieved by the trade union movement in many Western countries."

[Question] In your speech to the WFTU, as our newspaper reported, you stated that mistakes are being made in the social sphere even in socialist countries and that for that very reason the trade union must have a controlling role. Could you expand on that point for us?

[Answer] Certainly. In our country we are trying to find the best solution to the questions facing us and we think that this solution lies in the broadest debate, even a public debate, before a decision is taken. However, that does not prevent mistakes from occuring even when this is done. For that reason it is important that the trade union be capable of exercising effective control over the decisions taken and the methods of implementing them, on the basis of the workers' interests. In Hungary it is the party itself which is asking the trade union to play such a role.

[Question] In other words the trade union could also play an opposition role?

[Answer] Yes, you could put it like that if you wish. The Hungarian trade unions agree with and support the government as regards the basic objectives of our social system, but this does not mean that they must agree on all the measures which an individual enterprise or the government takes from time to time.

[Question] What does that mean in everyday life? The newspapers and television are talking more about the fact that the trade unionists are not exercising and are not in a position to exercise those rights which are already guaranteed by law today.

[Answer] That is indeed a subject now being discussed in Hungary. The rights which trade unionists have are numerous and very broad. Of these rights the most important is the right to express a binding judgment on all the measures taken by the government or the enterprises which affect the workers' living or working conditions (for instance, retail prices) and the workers' right to veto government and enterprise decisions which have been taken on such matters without taking account of the trade unionists' previous judgment. In practice, if something is not functioning the workers resort to work stoppages and strikes, which is not prohibited by any law in Hungary. The fact that such work stoppages occur in Hungary too is nothing new.

[Question] Then what is not functioning in trade union activities?

[Answer] The trade unions must learn to work in a nonbureaucratic way. Allow me to give an example. A 16-year-old apprentice had an arm severed a few weeks ago. It was discovered that, despite all laws prohibiting overtime by minors, the directors were making him work 45 minutes more than the normal hours. In that case, as in similar cases, there was no point in the factory delegates writing numerous reports. Prompt action and decisions should have been taken, stopping work if necessary in the whole enterprise, using the rights which the trade union is guaranteed by law.

[Question] Therefore the possibility that trade unions have an autonomous role in Hungary seems to stem from a recognition that, even in a society which is busy building socialism, contradictions, social conflicts and clashes between different interests remain?

[Answer] Contradictions and clashes of interests exist, as is natural, in our society which is a living society. There are differing viewpoints between the government and the trade unions, between the workers and those who direct production, and a diversity of interests among various social groups and classes. That is natural. The real question arises when people are unwilling to take note of the existence of the contradictions and clashes. For instance, in our country too there is the great problem of accidents at work. To say that they do not occur simply because "they cannot exist" in a socialist society is merely making things worse.

We have already had a historical example of where such an attitude can lead and we paid too dearly to be able to forget it easily.

[Question] Is it not one of the mistakes made--to mention just past mistakes--the time it has taken Hungary to become aware of the gravity of the impact of the international economic crisis on the domestic economy?

[Answer] Right from the start we recognized that the world crisis would have an effect on our development. We miscalculated what it would cost us. Until some 2 years ago we were incapable of tackling the situation with really effective measures.

[Question] In Hungary too the economic crisis has made the situation difficult, especially for big industrial enterprises. How is the Hungarian trade union tackling the problem of the vital restructuring and even of the closure of big enterprises which are making a loss?

[Answer] We will never accept that people should remain unemployed. The economy's problems should be viewed not only from a strictly economic viewpoint but also with regard to the workers' situation. We know full well, as do all those concerned, that many employees produce goods which are simply useless, which are of no use to anybody and just stay in the stores. What is the solution? The enterprise must be restructured or the worker found another job. Of course this is a long, costly and very difficult process.

[Question] What then is the difference between you and the West?

[Answer] The difference is that here nobody wants to sack the worker from his job. We can accept the principle of mobility only if the worker can be guaranteed equal living and working conditions (particularly the same wage) even if he is not necessarily in the same factory.

[Question] Some Western right wing economists privately advise the Hungarian leaders to reduce rather than increase the trade union's power in the factory in order to facilitate the restructuring process.

[Answer] Similar views are also expressed in Hungary, but the party and the vast majority of people agree that we can overcome our problems only be increasing economic democracy.

Question] Is the Hungarian trade union not planning to call for legal recognition of the right to strike, perhaps at the forthcoming December congress?

[Answer] The use of the right of veto and other trade union rights already guaranteed by the existing laws seems more important to us, in our situation, than recourse to strikes. When strikes occur, as happens in practice in Hungary, as I have said, it means that the workers have reached the limit of what they can tolerate as regards the enterprise's shortcomings. However, if strikes takes place in our country it is also a criticism of the trade union which has failed or been unwilling to use all its rights to the full.

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES COMPLETE WORK, ELECT LEADERS

LD271137 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 Oct (MTI)--Three trade union meetings ended on Sunday in Budapest. The participants of the 25th Congress of the Textile Workers' Trade Union, on behalf of 120,000 organized colleagues, evaluated the trade union's work in the past five years, and discussed the tasks of the coming period upon initiative of the central leadership.

Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Department, speaking on behalf of the Central Committee, praised the consistency of the textile workers and the results the industry, employing women mainly, attained in the past years even in more difficult economic circumstances. "The trade unions in our country", he said, "are not formal institutions. They work independently but their activity is not independent from the goals of the socialist society and from the party's policy. The 75-year-old Textile Workers Trade Union that has outstanding revolutionary experiences, plays a chief role in preserving our social achievements. With the means available to it it will have to go on serving the interests of the organized textile workers."

The 25th Congress of the Textile Workers' Trade Union elected president, Jozsef Apro, as general secretary Mrs Istvan Martos, and as secretaries Mrs Ference Aigner and Jozsef Turani.

At the 11th Congress of the postmen's trade union Istvan Katona, department head at the HSWP CC, underlined the public opinion-forming role of postal services and said that under difficult conditions the postal employees were honestly performing the fundamental tasks of their five-year plan. He explained that the party leadership was well aware of the righteous demands of postmen. However, their satisfaction depended not on good will but on economic capabilities. Speaking about the significance of workplace democracy he urged that the trade union and economic leaders not only encourage debates at workplaces but also control observance of the proposals and complaints of the workers and face the task of coordinating interests. The trade should rely on the trust of the workers.

The congress then approved the report of the central leadership, and taking into account the proposals and comments voiced at the congress, it drew up in a resolution the tasks of the coming five years. Finally, the body elected Mrs Geza Benke as president, Mrs Laszlo Csaki as general secretary and Mrs Laszlo Tanos and Laszlo Megyeri as secretaries.

At the 11th congress of the pedagogists trade union Judit Csehak, secretary of the CCTU, greeted the participants on behalf of the CCTU Presidium.

Several of the speakers stated with content that every year more and more teachers obtained diplomas at colleges and universities, but added that still the teachers of certain disciplines were still in short supply both in general and secondary schools. They praised the corporate system and legal aid service of the trade union. In connection with living standards many of the speakers urged that wages and prices remain in harmony and complained about the lack of sufficient opportunity to the employment of pensioners--teachers included. The speakers of the congress stated in unison that the movement has attained considerable results in the service of the party's education policy efforts, and in protection of the interests of educational employees.

The 11th congress of pedagogists approved the report of the central leadership and passed a motion to further improve the trade union's activity. Then it elected Laszlo Szucs as president, Jozsef Voksan as general secretary and Mrs Magda Kosa and Lajos Sardi as secretaries.

LOCAL COUNCILS BUSINESS CONFERENCE ENDS, ADDRESSED BY LEADERS

LD261237 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Summary] A national work conference has been held in Budapest on the occasion of the 30th aunniversary of the formation of the councils. State Secretary Lajos Papp, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Bureau for Local Councils, analyzed in his speech the work and tasks of councils and pointed out that socialist democracy still does not make itself adequately felt and in certain places arbitrariness and abuse of official authority are experienced.

Lajos Papp then went on to say that the effectiveness of the work of councils must be increased, which means in practice primarily the consistent implementation of existing decisions.

"The responsibility of the councils and the views connected with socialist democracy were discussed by Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary:

"[Begin Korom recording] At times views are submitted according to which at present the development of socialist democracy is not timely because it would weaken the effectiveness of direction, weaken the principle of one-person, responsible leadership. We profess in relation to these views that democracy is the natural form of existence of socialism and as such it is always a timely demand. At the same time it must be emphasized that socialist democracy consists not only of rights but also requires the elimination of carelessness, the strengthening of citizenly order and discipline, in other words, the simultaneous realization of rights and obligations. Increasing the independence, self-governing and responsibility of the councils is made necessary by the given state of our social, political and economic conditions and the goals for our development. Greater independence must be accompanied by greater responsibility also as regards the realization of the central will." [end recording]

"Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi gave a talk on the guidelines for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He first of all explained to those present what we mean when we say that the Sixth 5-Year Plan is more open than the previous ones:

"[Begin Faluvegi recording] They contain fewer numerical prescriptions. There will be fewer decrees as regards the councils and enterprises. In order to provide greater flexibility for the solution of problems which emerge in the course of the plan period, the essence of openness is not that it contains fewer numerical prescriptions but that it places the emphasis on the economic policy line and requirement.

"The second such characteristic is that on certain points the plan contains alternatives and certain decisions, particularly as regards investments, are excluded from the plan, saying that these can be made when we will have cause, right and foundation for this on the basis of the economic situation. These circumstances give greater scope for the enterprises in particular to develop our best plan conceptions and consequently the responsibility of enterprise and council plans is to increase. [end recording]

"The deputy premier then went on to evaluate the work of our agriculture:

"[Begin Faluvegi recording] Hungarian agriculture is very good at turning Hungarian work into foreign currency. Hungarian agriculture bears a great part of our foreign trade balance. At the same time, besides the good production results which deserve full praise, the contribution of Hungarian agriculture to the national income has decreased in recent years. Its percentage contribution to the national income has also decreased, while its production has increased. However, the simple reason is that the costs, the costs of raw materials, chemicals and machinery, have increased much more steeply than agricultural production. This is a tremendous economic problem for us. Even though this is something that is outside the scope of our agriculture and food industry, and let us not place the blame on them for this, we must not accept this situation and the qualitative development of the next period depends on whether we will be able to bring about conditions in agriculture--while retaining this 2.5 percent rate of growth--which will reduce the costs of production and thereby increase the contribution made by agriculture to the national income.

"The national working conference of council leaders ended late this afternoon with the presentation of decorations. Those people received decorations who have worked for 30 years within the council structure."

AFP ON GROWING TENSION BETWEEN TRADE UNIONS, REGIME

NC281005 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 28 Oct 80

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Gdansk, Northern Poland, 28 Oct (AFP)--The past 24 hours have brought already serious tensions between Poland's independent trade unions and the government to the brink of an open showdown, with a new wave of strikes clearly in prospect.

Solidarity, the independent trade union, last night fired off a telegram to Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski, peremptorily summoning him to present himself at the Lenin Shipyard here in Gdansk within 24 hours to give an account of himself. The premier promptly replied that he could not keep an appointment of this kind at such short notice. Instead of a meeting at the Lenin yard, the bastion of labour revolt where this summer's wave of strikes had their origin, Mr Pinkowski suggested instead that the union send a delegation to see him in Warsaw, either today or tomorrow.

The union's governing Coordination Committee has yet to answer the invitation. It was due to convene again this morning, not at the shipyard as originally planned, but at its city headquarters. Apparently the door to compromise was being left ajar.

The committee's 38 members were evidently under pressure from the radical wing of the independant MKZ union when they voted nearly unanimously last night, with a single abstention, to call the prime minister before them and fianlly have things out. They were in a savage mood as they voted that he should come and explain the equivocal conduct of the Warsaw regional court on Friday to which Solidarity had applied for formal registration as a trade union.

The committee found it unacceptable that the court, "in violation of the law," should arbitrarily alter the union's statute and even write in clauses emphasizing the Communist Party's dominant role in trade unions and setting restrictions on the right to strike. As one committee member told the meeting: "Without even a by-your-leave our statutes will soon be looking like the Communist Party's statutes."

There was bitter criticism, too, of the regime's slowness to implement last August's hard-won labour agreements as the radicals demanded an on-the-spot showdown with the prime minister, hinting also at the possibility of a general strike.

In this atmosphere independent union leader Lech Walesa and his moderates found themselves in a minority. Their appeals for reasonableness to the Solidarity union leadership got no response. Mr Walesa had earlier spent 90 minutes with the prefect of Gdansk, after which he put forward the idea that Solidarity should send a delegation to see the prime minister in Warsaw on Thursday and "invite" him back to Gdansk.

His suggestion initially seemed to find favour with the committee, who at that point were less intent on creating a deadlock than finding a solution that would allow both sides not to lose face.

A spokesman for Solidarity even emerged from the meeting to tell reporters in an adjoining room, who had been listening to the proceedings over loudspeakers, that the prime minister would be given plenty of time in which to get to Gdansk--two or three days. But just an hour later the vote was carried. Abruptly the "invitation" had been assumed the tone of an ultimatum. The Solidarity committee's resolution, moreover, impled that strike action could be resorted to.

Through this was not stated in so many words, the resolution indicated that "should the government refuse to open talks, the MKZ (independent unions) would assume the role of an MKS (strike committee) and proceed to take the necessary steps."

Szczecin Report

LD280942 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of the Coordinating Commission of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity devoted to the discussion on the current situation and, above all, on the issue of Friday's registration of the trade union at the Voivodship Court in Warsaw is taking place in Gdansk. The commission has taken up a negative attitude toward the corrections introduced by the court in the trade union statute. In organizational matters a permanent working group of representatives of the interfactory founding committee from all over country has been set up.

Solidarity Summons Pinkowski

LD272210 Hamburg DPA in German 2129 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Gdansk/Warsaw (DPA)--The text of the resolution of the nationwide Coordination Committee of the new independent trade union Solidarity, published in Gdansk tonight, runs as follows:

"The unlawful decision of the Warsaw Voivodship Court on changes in the Solidarity statute has dangerously aggravated the crisis surrounding the registration of our trade union. In conjunction with the continuing wage disputes and the growing mistrust of the leadership and its readiness to implement the Gdansk agreement honestly, it has led to a dangerous rise in tensions in enterprises.

"Feeling responsible for our country's fate and guided by a desire to avoid an ominous social conflict, the Solidarity Coordination Committee requests the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the minister of justice to come to the hall for work safety and hygiene in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk by 2000 on 28 October 1980. We consider it necessary to achieve and sign an agreement on the registration of our trade union, having regard to its independence, autonomy and specifically its rights to a statute, as well as on questions pertaining to the implementation of other provisions of the Gdansk agreement.

"The talks will be attended on the trade union side by the nationwide Coordination Committee, the Presidium of the interfactory trade union committee of Gdansk and, as the host, the factory committee of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. Should the government refuse to enter talks, the nationwide Coordination Committee recommends that the Solidarity interfactory founding committees transform themselves into strike committees and adopt appropriate resolutions."

Pinkowski Reply

LD272216 Hamburg DPA in German 2145 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Gdansk (DPA)--The Polish Premier Jozef Pinkowski, has invited the Solidarity leadership to Warsaw. It was learned in Gdansk tonight that he has replied to the trade unionists' request to meet them at the Gdansk shipyard by inviting them to Warsaw. The trade unionists adjourned their meeting until tomorrow, when they will decide whether to accept the invitation or whether to go to the shipyard to await the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the minister of justice.

GDANSK PEOPLE'S COUNCIL REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCORDS

LD271534 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the Voivodship People's Council in Gdansk reviewed the implementation of the agreement between the government commission and the interfactory strike committee and the implementation of suggestions and demands.

As a result of six meetings between the voivodship authorities and the interfactory founding committee and 200 branch and ministerial meetings, almost all pay demands have been settled and agreements signed, with the exception of the construction, culture, health service, education and communications branches, the Polish State Railways and the housing cooperative movement. More than 6,000 of the 11,000 demands have been implemented to date. It was stated that the demands should constitute the main content of the voivodship's development program for the next 5 or even 10 years. Some of the suggestions, particularly concerning pay, are excessive in nature and go beyond the principles of the August agreement.

WARSAW COURT PRESIDENT ON SOLIDARITY TU, REGISTRATION

AU271601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[PAP interview with Stanislaw Pawela, president of the Warsaw Voivodship Court: "Work on Registration of Solidarity Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union"--date not given]

[Text] Public opinion as well as the founding committee of the Solidarity independent, self-governing trade union are keenly interested in the reasons why the union has still not been registered, despite the fact that the 12 other unions have already been registered. In this connection a PAP journalist has approached Stanislaw Pawela, president of the Voivodship Court in Warsaw.

Here is the information on this subject.

[Question] How is registration of the Solidarity independent, self-governing trade union proceeding?

[Answer] The application for the registration of that union reached the court on 24 September, being the 15th in succession. The founding committee of the Solidarity independent, self-governing trade union, in conformity with its wish, received the court's written remarks 7 days later--on 1 October.

On 7 October the court received a written reply, but in the majority of cases the court's remarks and reservations had not been accepted. On 16 October eight representatives and plenipotentiaries of the founding committee arrived for talks in the court, at the court's initiative. The talks brought about an elucidation of some problems. Further talks will be conducted this week.

[Question] What questions was it possible to elucidate?

[Answer] It was explained, for example, that, in keeping with valid rules, the Solidarity independent, self-governing trade union can acquire legal identity as a whole and not as individual regional branches as proposed by paragraph 37 of the draft statutes.

Such a change has a bearing on the possibility of the union's adopting a nationwide territorial range [zasieg terytorialny].

However, in some other cases we have not been able to agree on changes in the statutes.

The State Council resolution of 13 September states that the court decides the registration of a trade union, having stated that the statutes adopted by the founding committee do not conflict with the constitution and other laws. Since the possibility for and principles of setting up new trade unions were laid down in the Gdansk agreement of 31 August, when registering all statutes the court ascertains whether that agreement is observed by the new trade unions' statutes.

In our remarks transmitted to the Solidarity founding committee we listed a number of issues, stressing that they concerned "the most crucial questions, the settlement of which will determine further detailed statutory decisions that could be agreed on during the court's session."

[Question] What are the most important issues?

[Answer] The basis for organizing the Solidarity union lies in the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. They contain stipulations pertaining to organizing the unions and an ideological declaration determing their character. The agreements stated under what conditions the new unions will be set up. The statutes say nothing about it. In that regard the solidarity draft statutes merely refer to the Constitution and the ILO Convention. As for the Gdansk agreement, those statutes merely mention item one, which states that it is desirable to set up new self-governing trade unions that would genuinely represent the workers class.

The court pointed out that the statutes must not be limited to merely mentioning that item and that it is necessary to refer to item two of the agreement that states:

"Creating new, independent, self-governing trade unions, the interfactory strike committee states that they will observe the principles determined in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. The new trade unions will protect the employees' social and material interests and do not intend to play the role of a political party. They support the principles of social ownership of the means of production, which is the basis of the socialist system existing in Poland. Recognizing that the PZPR plays the leading role in the state and without undermining the established system of international alliances, they strive to ensure for the working people adequate means of control, the expression of their opinions and the defense of their interests."

The founding committee in its answer to the court's letter states that that observation applies to the political sphere and not to an examination of consistency with the law, and therefore does not come under the control of the court. It is difficult to subscribe to such an interpretation. Regardless of the fact that the possibilities for and the principles of setting up new unions have been defined for the time being by the agreements in question (the legal settlement will be effected only in the new trade union act), it is difficult to understand why the founding committee does not want to include in the statutes stipulations contained in those agreements.

[Question] Have the unions so far registered included in their statutes the principles of item two of the Gdansk agreement?

[Answer] All 12 founding committees of those unions have done so.

[Question] The published Solidarity correspondence with the court mentions the court's reservations regarding the statutory formulations about strikes....

[Answer] The 31 August Gdansk agreement decided that the right to strike will be guaranteed in the trade union law now in preparation, which will also determine the conditions governing proclaiming and organizing strikes, methods to settle controversial issues, and responsibility for infringing the law. The agreement indicates which labor code rules should not apply to strikers. There is no doubt that the settlement of these issues must have the form of a law that is equally binding on all citizens and that applies to all trade unions. The work on this new law has already begun with the participation of Solidarity representatives.

Having that in mind, during the talks with the founding committees of all the registered trade unions a formula has been found that guarantees trade unions the right to strike, but on principles to be defined by the new law. The Solidarity statutes include an entire chapter devoted to strikes and to a number of issues that should be settled by the law in question--issues such as the kinds of strikes, the principles guiding their proclamation, the duration of strikes and so on.

Also in that connection a postulate has been put forward that the statutes should conform with the decisions of the Gdansk agreement.

[Question] At the recent Sejm session the deputies were informed that the court deals, among other things, with those Solidarity statutes that restrict the equality of the trade union rights in the case of the members who are functionaries of the legal organizations acting in the given factory. Could you explain the position?

[Answer] The Solidarity draft statute deprive certain groups of people of the passive right to be elected because they state that trade union functions cannot be exercised by persons occupying leading posts in the given factory or holding leading positions in the bodies of political organizations.

No distinction is made here between two things: the passive right to be elected for a trade union function. No one can be deprived of that right for any reasons at all--if trade union members want to elect a given person--that is one thing, and the issue of combining posts is another thing.

A number of founding committees whose unions have been registered are aware of that difference. Retaining in their statute the principle that those posts cannot be combined, they leave for the candidate the opportunity to choose between the leading position in the factory, in the political organization, or a union post.

In conclusion I would like to stress that the process of registering new trade unions is an important task of the court. What is necessary here is prudence, objectivity and impartiality. This means that the proper work in creating a new union law is possible with mutual understanding and respect and by striving for the best possible results.

LE FIGARO CORRESPONDENT ON DILEMMA FACING UNIONS, GOVERNMENT

LD271613 Paris LE FIGARO 25-26 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland: The Russian 'No'"]

[Text] Poland has just experienced another day of madness. After several hours of discussion the Warsaw court had just legally registered the Solidarity free trade unions. When the decision was announced by Judge Koscielniak, enthusiasm swept through the audience. Polish flags were waved and the crowd sang the national anthem. In fact, you would have believed that a historic turning point had been reached and that for the first time socialist Poland would have legally recognized independent trade unions.

Once calm was restored and the judge had read the reasons adduced, people were struck with dismay. It turned out in fact that the court had unilaterally modified the text of the statute submitted to it for registration. On two points the changes were in the nature of a compromise between the two sides. It has been explained, for instance, that the rules concerning the right to strike are to remain in force until the new trade union law is adopted and it has been stipulated that everybody, including party members, can apply for trade union posts but that no plurality of offices will be allowed.

However, the main point concerns the recognition of the party's leading role as demanded by the authorities. According to the judge's statements, the court has--with reference to the Gdansk accords--included this formula in the text submitted by the trade unionists on its own initiative. It even appears that the formula was included in the main body of the statute itself and not in a preamble, as previously envisaged.

As soon as this became known, a general outcry ensued among trade unions. A furious [Solidarity union leader Lech] Walesa told anyone willing to listen: "I don't know what they've registered but in any case it's not our movement!"

How was this situation reached? An agitated atmosphere spread through Warsaw in the morning. Small posters demanding the registration of free trade unions appeared on windows of buses, streetcars, automobiles and certain buildings. In front of the court, a crowd of 1,000 people gave Walesa a tremendous ovation on his arrival, waving national flags and placards in praise of Solidarity.

During the court session Judge Koscielniak read out the text of the statutes point by point. The fundamental question of acknowledgment of the party's leading role was reached. Walesa and his friends explained that Solidarity--an independent trade union--could not be subjected to the party's leadership but that it willingly recognized the party as "the leading force in the country."

The judge appeared to be satisfied and asked the trade unionist to put this concept in writing. This was done. After withdrawing to discuss the matter, the members of the court came back and stated that the court had agreed to legally register Solidarity as requested but added a little later that, on the basis of the text which the trade unionists had just submitted to it, it had incorporated a formula recognizing the party's leading role.

Mr Walesa and his friends immediately expressed their indignation at what appeared to them to be a kind of coup perpetrated by the court. They were especially displeased because in their view their statutes should have been ratified by the rank and file after being put to the vote in various Solidarity regional centers.

Hardliners' Revenge

This means that complete confusion has again prevailed. It is not certain that the workers will accept this legal recognition since their statutes have been altered without their consent. On the contrary, they have stated their intention of appealing to the Supreme Court on the basis of defective format. Obviously, the court wanted to impose a decision on changes made in the statutes without waiting for eventual approval by the workers. This seems the more aberrant because a compromise had, in fact, been reached on all contentious issues.

The difficulties created as a result of the strange method adopted by the court to register the Solidarity trade union are the more regrettable because, in fact, the present authorities and the workers depend on each other. It is true to say that both sides are convinced that the continuation of a policy of renewal and democratization is dependent on understanding and even cooperation between them. In fact, they must cooperate to achieve the following three objectives:

Normalizing the situation in the country--not only would another confrontation with the workers have catastrophic consequences but, furthermore, the government cannot hope for calm to be restored unless Walesa and his friends cooperate. A new tangible example of this could be observed Thursday: A wildcat strike broke out at the Ursus tractor plant near Warsaw. Walesa went there forthwith and arranged for an immediate resumption of work.

Carrying out the necessary economic changes--the new party leadership needs the free trade unions' active participation in preparing and implementing a new economic policy and structural reforms. In the present grave economic situation, any improvement in management efficiency and labor productivity can be achieved only through active assistance of the workers and their free trade unions.

Strengthening "the alliance of sensible people"--such an alliance, which [PZRP First Secretary] Kania hopes for, is certainly dependent on both the free trade unions and Cardinal Wyszynski. In fact, it is a question of a kind of national union to ensure the success of a policy of renewal and democratization. If it failed, a new opportunity would arise for the hardliners in the Polish party and the "fraternal countries" who desire the failure of the present moderate leadership. In the final analysis, therefore, what is at stake is Poland's very security.

Under the circumstances, the government and the trade unionists are objectively condemned to reaching an understanding despite the attitude adopted by the court yesterday. There can be no doubt that, as far as Poland's interests are concerned, the sooner they reach it the better it will be.

COURT DECISION HEIGHTENS TENSION WITHIN TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP

LD271143 Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Tension Mounts in Poland After Warsaw Court Alters Solidarity Trade Union's Rules"]

[Text] Warsaw--The applause prevented the presiding judge from completing his sentence: "First the court accepts the registration of the rules...." People raised their fingers in the V-for-victory salute, congratulated each other and an enormous shout of joy rocked the courtroom. It was heard in the corridors where hundreds of people, ordinary people, supporters, lawyers, secretaries, had been waiting for the verdict since the morning, restrained by the trade union ushers who invaded the austere court building.

Presiding Judge Koscielniak cast a cold look around the room, condemned this affront to legal dignity and in retaliation suspended the hearing for 5 minutes. That did not daunt anybody and nobody thought to wonder what might be contained in the "second" which was nonetheless heralded by the word "first." The court usher called for calm. The court returned. The public stood up quietly. The three judges sat down under the Polish eagle, wearing that expression of haughty boredom which magistrates put on throughout the world. The shock which came was violent--at least for those who took the trouble to listen to the rest of the verdict.

The government had found a solution between refusal to register Solidarity's rules, which was politically difficult, and accepting them--improbable after the repeated political vetoes which they had suffered. The solution was to register the rules but only after excising all embarrassing clauses and adding what it felt was missing. Presiding Judge Koscielniak continued, therefore: "Second, the court has completed the content of paragraph I of the rules with the following wording: 'The trade union...is based on the principles of socialist ownership of the means of production which themselves constitute the foundation of the socialist system existing in Poland, recognizes that the Polish United Workers Party exercises the leadership role in the state and does not dispute the established system of international alliances'."

All that had been an accepted fact for the trade unions since the Gdansk agreements were signed and [Solidarity union leader Lech] Walesa had just repeated it all to the court. It was all stated--by references made to the Constitution and to the 31 August agreements--in the rules submitted to the court 24 September. However, the trade union did not want it worded in that way. First, because it refuses to give more emphasis to certain points in the Constitution and the agreements than to others. Second, because it sees that as a way by which the party can begin to erode its independence and "normalize" it. Finally, because the grassroots had not wanted to give in on anything since the eve of the signing of the agreements and especially since this trial of strength began.

Right To Strike

That is not all. The presiding judge continued: "The court has removed from the rules the regulations governing strike questions and in their place has introduced the following article: 'If the trade union...exhausts all the means at its disposal, it can decide to strike. The organization of the strike cannot contravene the legal regulations in force.'" When defined in that way, especially in the trade union's rules, the right to strike conceded by the Gdansk agreements and which it is planned to recognize in law, is virtually rendered null and void. Solidarity had itself provided in its text strict rules limiting the exercise of that right and ruling out "wildcat" strikes. These rules have been casually pushed aside without concern for their moderation and have been replaced by a meaningless clause.

At first the representatives of the regional organizations present in the court were seized with cold rage. A worker from the Gdansk shipyards, who is also a party member, said "so that is what the communists are capable of doing." He would never have said that during the strike or even just 1 hour earlier. "Can we quote you?" flabbergasted journalists asked. "Certainly," he replied. The group, headed by Lech Walesa, left the court building very quickly. When the crowd outside realized what had really happened they became agitated and a demonstration was narrowly avoided. The delegates went to the Catholic intellectuals' club, a large apartment near the university where charming old ladies, the flower of the Polish intelligentsia and eager young militants are usually to be found. Lech Walesa immediately tried to calm people down, saying that they must take time to consider the situation and not take any decision before Monday's weekly national meeting in Gdansk.

"No, let us decide now!" the delegates replied, many wanting to call a strike immediately. All said that they could not go home without having a response to propose. One of the trade union's lawyers tried to say that the main point was registration and that they must appeal the rest. He is an old opposition militant, respected, but nobody listens to him. Mr Walesa allowed the anger to be dissipated in words and had a motion adopted which talks of "an unprecedented, illegal mutilation carried out without the agreement of Solidarity's national committee"; of a move to "unilaterally call into question the Gdansk agreements and the principles of the social contract behind them;" and of a "violation of the fundamental right to trade union freedom." The text of the motion concluded: "The court's decision is a striking example of failure to respect the law. The authorities will bear full responsibility for the persistence of social tension concerning registration."

However, there is obvious disarray in fact because, although this verdict is a legal monster, as foreign to logic as it is to law, it also shows remarkable political skill. The moderate response--the appeal which the trade unions have already decided to submit--involves two dangers: getting bogged down in a long legal procedure and above all the suspension of registration--dangerous for the weakest trade unions--for which the authorities will take pleasure in saying they are not responsible.

Difficult Response

The hardline response--a strike--is very tricky: first, because it is difficult to strike against a legal verdict even though nobody doubts its political nature. Second, because this strike itself would take a highly political turn in that it would be easy to say it was being carried out against the party's leadership role, Poland's alliance and socialism.

Even before a response is drawn up, the verdict throws doubt on the Solidarity officials who are suspected of having given way to the authorities' pressures, and aggravates--by forcing a difficult tactical debate--the divisions which naturally exist in Solidarity's present latent state.

On Friday afternoon when the first reports on the hearing reached the provinces, the workers' first reflex, in two cities at least--Gdansk and Walbrzych--was to accuse the Solidarity leaders of betrayal.

In Walbrzych, a furious crowd was on the point of taking the trade union offices by storm before this inconceivable situation could be explained to them: the alteration of an organization's internal rules by a court empowered only to check whether they conform to the law. The short reference made on television Friday evening to the trade union's appeal will, from this viewpoint, not be enough to make the population understand what really happened. However, this day which made fools of the Solidarity leaders, who had thought of every possibility but that particular one, will not make fools only of them but also of the whole of Poland. The branch wage negotiations which are now being carried out are going badly both because of the unrealistic size of the demands and the government negotiators' lack of preparation and in some cases unhelpful attitude.

The railroad workers' strike threat is so strong at present that the minister of transportation appeared on television Friday evening to explain that the figures of the demanded increases which he had given on the television news program 2 days earlier were wrong, that neogitations would continue and that the hunger strike started by 34 railroad worker delegates this week must stop. Each day, Solidarity's local officials appeal for moderation in demands and for an end to wildcat strikes, explaining that they are dangerous to the economy and useless now that a "real trade union" can defend the workers' interests. On Thursday Mr Walesa went in person to persuade the 24,000 Ursus factory workers to end the strike which was threatening to snowball after 3 hours. These officials now have far fewer arguments they can use and possibly even less will to use them. The present purely social tensions could, in these circumstances, lead to the second serious crisis in 3 months--perhaps not only disastrous for the economy. At a deeper level, this legal blow seriously undermines the fragile possibilities of seeing the social dialogue Poland needs being established thanks to the independent trade unions. To take just one example, it will continue to be impossible to increase industry's tragically low productivity until the workers, engineers and directors are convinced that increased productivity is in their personal interest and in the country's interest. This could only be done by establishing a freely defined social contract which could only be based on the establishment of a climate of confidence. As the new leaders said when they took control: The leadership needs "credibility." It is certainly not in this way that it can be won. It is certain that in this way, by giving way to internal and external pressure to take a firm line, that political tension is dangerously escalated.

RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE ENDS WITH SIGNING OF AGREEMENT

LD271930 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] [Announcer] Talks between representatives of the railroadmen on hunger strike in the Wroclaw central locomotive shed and government representatives lasted all yesterday afternoon and nearly all night. The government commission was led by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec and the railwaymen by leaders of railwaymen's delegations from individual railroad districts. Finally, today, a few minutes after 0200, the following statement was made:

[Begin unidentified voice recording] With reference to point three of the demands. First: Within the framework of the implementing of the Gdansk agreement only wage increases made in September 1980 will be taken into account. The Ministry of Transportation grants for this purpose, on average, Z770 per month per PKP [Polish State Railways] employee. This applies to all employees covered by the PKP wages system.

Second: Wage increases introduced on 1 September 1980 will be deducted from this award, that is on the basis of the average amount of Z770 per PKP employee.

Third: Wage increases introduced on the basis of the present agreement will be paid through increased duty supplements or other permanent payment elements, with the exception of those employees who were given raises in September 1980 and who in that month were receiving remuneration in excess of Z7,500.

Fourth: We assume, as the basis for granting the above-mentioned increases, the cumulative sum will consist of the following remuneration elements--basic remuneration, a group duty supplement, and a supplement for acting post over Z500.

Fifth: Increases resulting from this agreement are being introduced as valid from 1 October 1980, while the following principles are being taken into consideration: The highest increases will be given to employees earning below Z3,000; proportionately smaller increases will be given to employees earning over Z3,000; no increase will be granted to employees earning over Z7,500 per month.

The distribution of sums earmarked for pay raises will be carried out by heads of organizational PKP units in conjunction with representatives of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity with consideration for supervision on the part of interregion Coordinating Committee of railwaymen of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity.

Sixth: In the first half of 1981 preparatory work will be carried out in agreement with the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity concerning an overall wages reform for PKP employees.

Seventh: The government commission has suggested examining the introduction, from November 1980, of new pay scales suggested by the Ministry of Transportation and from 1 July 1981 of a modification of the remaining elements in the pay system. This variant was not accepted as being contrary to other postulates of the interregion Coordinating Committee of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity.

For the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity, the inter-regional Coordinating Committee of railwaymen, Wlodzimierz (Wadelski), chairman.

For the government commission, Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Labor, Pay and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski. [applause]

[Another voice] Twenty-seven October, the seventh day of talks between the government delegation and the representatives of railwaymen, members of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity. I consult my watch. It is 0241.

[Another voice] It seems that the most important news right now is that with the moment of signing of the first copy, that is the original, the hunger strike is discontinued. [applause]

The 34 delegates will be able to return slowly to normal life.

[Another voice] I am delighted, I am pleased as a human being, that we succeeded in reaching a joint agreement which we initialled a few minutes ago and that the hunger strike will be stopped right now. All matters can be agreed upon provided there is good will on both sides and at least a minimum dose of trust on the part of the two sides. I think that this good will was mutual. In agreement with my two colleagues, Vice Minister Brzozowski and Vice Minister Goscilowicz, we have decided that all the hunger strikers should be sent to a sanatorium. [applause]

These talks might have been a bit procrastinated but in my opinion they were useful. We have elucidated many questions. We still have a number of other problems. Some are justified. As far as some others are concerned I am telling you now that I am going to argue with you. I would like to thank you gentlemen and I thank wholeheartedly all who took part in the talks. [end recording]

[Announcer] That reportage was prepared by Tadeusz Laczynski and I shall only add that talks pertaining to the implementation of further proposals will be resumed tomorrow.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES' RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC UNREST

LD241536 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Oct (PAP)--The session of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) General Assembly which ended last night passed a resolution saying that for many years Poland has lived through a deepening political, economic and moral crisis which led to a successive social protest in summer this year.

The great achievements of the 35 years of People's Poland must not be denied, the resolution said. "Poland has become an advanced country whose citizens look towards further development, fuller welfare, justice, equality and broad access to cultural values.

"Unfortunately the fulfillment of those aspirations which are fully concordant with the ideals of socialism was hampered by autocratic, incompetent and partly corrupt government apparatus which applied methods incompatible with the present stage of the country's development and ignored the economic, social and psychological experience and laws."

The resolution points out that the development of Polish science was particularly affected by the developments of March 1968. Protests against evident violations of the law were identified then with undermining the principles of socialism and political system in People's Poland. The resolution names the chief causes of the mistakes and among them, the lack of the authorities' confidence in society, general lack of personal responsibility, and finally ignorance of and disregard for modern management methods.

The PAN General Assembly's resolution called on Poland's supreme authorities to show they have confidence in the society and "define the range and forms of the personal responsibility of every man holding a managerial post as well as every ordinary employee," and to accelerate works on the reform of the functioning of economy and state. PAN General Assembly expressed support for those members of the country's leadership who aim to proceed in that direction.

PAN calls on the entire society to make concerted, peaceful and toilsome effort aimed at bringing the country out of the crisis. The General Assembly comes out for a quick conclusion of talks concerning the registration of the Solidarity union. Next, the resolution points to the disadvantageous phenomena in the development of science such as restrictions imposed on its self management, insufficient utilization of research results, atrophy of scientific critique, bureaucracy in managing science, limitation of outlays on science in a degree threatening the foundations of research work.

The resolution also includes a call for a quick regulation of the powers of censorship and limitation of its prerogatives to those to be included in the future law. PAN comes out for introducing democratic changes to the structure of higher schools, orgnaization of studies and research. It also expresses concern over the state and the future of education and culture.

"Our country," reads the resolution in conclusion," faces the deepest crisis and a unique chance for restoration at the same time. Polish science should join the cause of the democratic renewal. PAN General Assembly calls on all Polish scientists to unite with the forces of progress, the Polish working class and entire nation, and to offer their knowledge to the cause of Poland and socialism in Poland. [quotation marks as received]

At the session, scientists pointed out that echoes of the world civilizational crisis, the crisis of some acknowledged values, processes of the growing aspirations of people to take an active part in everything that surrounds them, could be found in the present Polish crisis. The scholars voiced their support for the principles of the social contract contained in the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, and the belief that the consistent implementation of these principles would create conditions for finding ways out of the deep crisis into which Poland was pushed by ignoring warnings voiced also by men of science. Unfavourable phenomena in the life of scientists themselves, especially the devaluation of scientific degrees and titles sometimes conferred on people without genuine attainments, were critically assessed. Some participants in the discussion stressed that this devaluation was a phenomenon dating back farther than the 1970's.

The speakers urged the elaboration of a comprehensive science policy together with the Polish Academy of Sciences and the entire scientific milieu. Reviewing concrete ventures to be undertaken by scientists, they stressed especially the urgent need to (?start) studies on the causes of the present and previous socio-economic crises in People's Poland, to again discuss issues connected with the reform of the system of education, and to formulate assessments on the state of natural environment in the context of the society's health and the Polish economy.

OCEAN LINES PLANT COMMITTEE ASSESSES STRIKES, SITUATION

LD261614 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary session of the plant committee took place on 24 October at the Polish Ocean Lines in Gdynia, with the participation of voivodship committee Secretary A. Surowiec. It assessed the intraparty situation against the backdrop of the sociopolitical events which have recently occurred in Poland. On behalf of the plant committee Executive a paper was read by First Secretary W. St. Pawlowski.

He said: We are holding today's plenary session in a period of heated discussion following the wave of strikes which enveloped the whole country, and the Gdansk coast with particular force, up to and including the last warning strike. These events did not pass the community of our enterprise by. All employees, including those who joined the strike action, showed civic maturity, discipline and a high sense of responsibility for the public property entrusted to them.

A sharp discussion, full of emotion, is currently in progress in the whole plant party organization. In recent weeks, at the party meetings and conferences which have been taking place, the temperature of that discussion has been high. It often contains personal reflections expressing breakdown and doubts, also firm statements overflowing with bitterness and at the same time fear for the country's fate. A clear task emerges from these discussions: The party authorities should decisively tackle the problem of responsibility for the existing state of affairs. The aim is a consistent settling of accounts and bringing to account those whose political and economic decisions and style of fulfilling party or state functions resulted in profound stagnation and unhealthy distortions in the country's political and economic life. This is the basic condition in whose fulfillment party members see a possibility of renewing our life and consolidating party ranks. This demand emerges in great measure from the conviction that the loss of the link with society was not the work of the party as a whole; that it must be clearly defined in which sensitive sectors this link was broken, who particularly contributed to it and what control mechanisms proved to be ineffective or merely failed.

We cannot pass over either critical comments made during discussions at meetings of the (?branch) party organization of our fleet, about party propaganda and on the topic of party training. It is with absolute outrage that the issue of cutting radio links with ships during the strike period is commented on, calling it a harmful lack of imagination by those responsible for that kind of decision. We believe that the basic condition for a renewal of democracy in intraparty life are general elections in all party cells before the extraordinary congress, which should be convened as soon as possible. At that congress, one of the fundamental tasks should be the adoption of changes in the statute concerning the structure and organization of party authorities, the scope of posts fulfilled, and so forth.

After the paper, a very lively, sharp and critical discussion took place. In their statements the plenary session's participants stressed that the source of the present political and social crisis is the break in the link between the party leadership and the working class and serious mistakes in the political and socioeconomic sphere. Such phenomena as the disappearance of genuine criticism, the damaging of the mechanisms of democracy inside the party, insufficient reaction to suggestions and resolutions of party cells, compromising facts of corruption and abuses committed by representatives of the party and economic apparatus caused social disapproval of party policy, of its program and lowered the consistency and standing of the party. Many issues directly affecting the enterprise were also touched on. There was sharp criticism of the work of the cadre section of the ZLA [expansion unknown] which did not correspond to employees' needs, the organizational structure of that section, the cooperation of the plant committee of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] with the youth organization of the maritime lyceum and the Polish Ocean Lines' patronage of the lyceum.

There was also discussion of the cooperation between the branch party organization and the captain on board ship, about the matter that directors and chairmen of trade unions should not be members of the executive, about the need to regulate the pay issues of full-time workers of the plant committee of the PZPR, the plant committee of the ZSMP and trade unions employed in the Polish Ocean Lines, and about the role of the ZSMP in the enterprise. The plenum ended with the adoption of a resolution whose content we will report later.

PRZEMYSL VOIVODSHIP SESSION CRITICIZES PARTY MACHINERY

LD242052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] In Przemysl, a plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee has been held to assess the activity to date after the sixth plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee, and the directions of work of voivodship party organizations in the current political and socioeconomic situation.

Taking part in the session was Chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission Jerzy Muszynski. During the meeting, there was criticism of the excessively institutionalized style of work of the party machine. It was stressed that in the leading party bodies, workers and farmers should have a greater part to play. It was said that it is necessary to take account of the voices of working people, so that society can clearly see its part in the creation and undertaking of important decisions. Everything which has recently met with general criticism should be eliminated.

The plenary session made changes in the composition of the voivodship committee and its executive and enlarged the composition of the voivodship party auditing commission.

GUCWA CHAIRS ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE SESSION

LD272332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Preparations for the eighth ZSL congress were the subject of the plenary session of the ZSL Supreme Committee, which was held in Warsaw yesterday under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Gucwa. It was decided to hold the confress between 13-15 December. Discussions centered on the ZSL's activity in recent years. The plenary session considered draft theses which will be put to a general discussion of ZSL members prior to the congress, and proposals to alter the statute. Much attention was given to the present situation in Poland, especially in rural areas.

The plenary session accepted the resignations of Edward Duda, Longin Cegielski and Jerzy Maciak from their posts as members of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium, and of Bronislaw Owsianik from the post of member of the Supreme Committee Presidium and secretary of the Supreme Committee.

The posts of secretaries of the Supreme Committee were entrusted to Witold Lipski, Tadeusz Maj and Zenon Mikolajczyk.

CZYREK ADDRESSES SEJM COMMITTEES' MEETING

LD272350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Today's joint meeting of the culture and art and foreign affairs committees of the Sejm dealt with topical problems pertaining to cultural cooperation abroad.

Present at the meeting was Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, who stressed that in our foreign policy we fully appreciate the role of culture, this essential factor in the building of the prestige of our country and its position on the international arena.

The results of the meeting, Deputy Jerzy Waszczuk said in conclusion, will be encompassed in the draft postulates and in the report to be submitted to the government.

PZPR, ZSL ISSUE STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

AU241201 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Oct 80 p 3

["The Position of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium on the Key Issues of Agricultural Policy, Agriculture and Food Production"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium are submitting for extensive discussions draft directives concerning the key issues of agricultural policy and agriculture and food production.

Improving the people's food supplies is now the most important issue of the national economy. Two manifestations characterize the current situation in this sphere: serious shortages of food in the market intensified by a bad harvest and by decreased procurement of basic farm produce; and enormous demand for food products, which continues to increase because of increases in the people's wages and cash incomes.

Our country's population spends about 35 percent of its personal income on food and if we take into account other farm produce articles, it spends almost 52 percent. About 50 percent of the current increases in cash income of our country's citizens is spent on food purchases. This gives a new dimension to the importance of agriculture and food production and to their functions in the national economy. We must look for ways to overcome our current extremely difficult and tense food situation.

We state with all force that we see the rapid and intensive development of farm production as one of the main ways to overcome the present market difficulties. We must create conditions for agriculture to overcome those difficulties. Our agriculture is capable of feeding our people and, in the long run, even of exporting surplus food.

A renewal of social life is taking place in rural areas as in the entire country. Discussions, proposals and efforts made by the rural community seek to improve the working and living conditions in rural areas, to resolutely improve the supplies of production means to farms, to radically change the services for rural areas, to renew rural self-government and to democratize social life in rural areas. These efforts of the rural population are fully consistent with the PZPR and ZSL policy vis-a-vis the rural areas and constitute a driving power of agricultural development and of solving the country's food problems.

We declare that implementation of farm policy theseswas bad and that we must no longer tolerate such a state of affairs. We must not accept the fact that our highly developed industry is unable to provide sufficient supplies of industrial means for farm production and that merely just over 4 percent of its production capacity is employed for the benefit of agriculture.

We must not acquiesce to the practice of regarding farmers as mere producers and of lessening and depreciating their social needs. Some 45 percent of our population live in rural areas and over 26 percent work in agriculture. Improvements in the working and living conditions of rural people and letting them determine their destiny and the destiny of the community in which they live will enhance their social well-being and will increase their willingness to work in farming, which is such an important vocation.

I

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium firmly declare that there is one Polish agriculture. Individual farms are its hardcore.

Peasant agriculture, which is integrated with the planned economy by means of many ties, is a lasting element of our economic life.

These fundamental principles determine the action lines for today and tomorrow for our country's political and state authorities, for voivodship and rural parish authorities and for all the people responsible for developing agriculture and food production. Farm policy is one and is valid everywhere. We will resolutely see to it that it is respected and observed by everyone. That policy insures equal development of all sectors of farming.

The volume of production per unit of area, the conditions under which it is achieved and the cost will be the basic criteria in evaluating farms, no matter what their classification. Every honest and economically profitable initiative seeking to increase food production will gain recognition and help.

We appreciate the great social importance of stimulating production at small farms as well. They have an enormous untapped potential for producing food to meet their own needs and to sell in the market.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium favor giving all farms equal access to investments, production means, credits and other state assistance.

Agriculture hates frequent and unconsidered changes, temporary arrangements and uncertainties. That is why we want every human being who is able and who wants to work on the land to be convinced beyond any doubt at all that no one will hinder him in his creative work, but, on the contrary, he will always be able to count on comprehensive assistance and care from the people's state. This is the most important canon of our farm policy and it is the present expression of the worker-peasant alliance.

II

Land management has always been the most crucial element of farm policy. That is why the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium declare that land, the most important basic means of farm production, will be allotted to those farms that are able to use it permanently and in the best and most effective manner.

It is necessary to draw up and implement principles in keeping with which farmers will have the priority right to buy the land on which they are tenants.

The efforts of our country's political and state authorities will seek not only to stabilize the management of land, but above all to create such conditions for farm production and life in rural areas that the interest in land and in its purchase and in the best possible cultivation becomes a universal interest. That is why we will provide every assistance for those who want and are able to farm in the best possible way and to use their resources to the fullest.

On the other hand it is necessary to take a resolute stand regarding those users of land who for various reasons fail to stick to the principles of good farming.

Lack of respect for land by the nonagricultural sectors of the national economy is a great problem, one that causes enormous and irreparable losses to agriculture. The severe legal principles worked out in our country with regard to land protection are not properly observed. Each year we lose 30,000-50,000 hectares of land. We must radically change the practice in that regard. We must bring to account those who violate the land protection rules. The people's councils and agricultural self-government groups must extensively participate in decision making concerning the methods by which farm land is cultivated and protected.

Action in that regard has a profound social meaning. Today and in the future we must feed our ever increasing community but we can provide food only from what our land yields. Our land is our national wealth. The best possible farming of the land is in the vital interest of all the people.

III

Efforts to suitably increase the production potential of industry working for agriculture are a condition for developing a modern and highly productive agriculture that is able to provide food for our society. Supplies of the means of production in amounts, range, quality, within the necessary deadlines and in keeping with the needs of farm production's development is a matter for all our people and a top task for industry.

The industry that produces production means for agriculture will be so expanded as to be able to fulfill its tasks in the next few years. We must not acquiesce to a situation in which some of the farm produce grown by farms is wasted. To avoid such waste it is necessary to suitably adapt the production capacity of the processing industry and of the technical base to the level of farm production.

In 1981-85 we will decisively increase the volume of industrial production to meet the needs of agriculture and food production. We will also increase investments for those two sectors. The investments will be concentrated:

--On developing the industries producing means of production for agriculture, especially the industries producing mineral fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, fodder additives, drugs, tractors, farm machines and installations and building materials;

--On measures aimed at fully exploiting fodder resources, especially in the fodder industry, drying plants and storage facilities, and at mechanizing the technological processes of plant production;

--On modernizing and expanding farm-food industries, including poultry, potato, grain-milling, fat, fruit-vegetable and refrigerating industries;

--On raising the productivity of farmlands, especially on the settlement of water conditions and of land irrigation--in 1981-85 over 1 million hectares of land should be included in the settlement of water conditions;

--On supplying agriculture and rural areas with water, primarily those agricultural regions that suffer from permanent or periodical water shortages;

--On expanding the base of agricultural mechanization and on supplying agriculture with the necessary installations and means of transportation and communication;

--On the expansion of local and farm roads.

To improve the supply of the means of production to agriculture it is necessary--aside from increased investments to promote the developmentof agricultural industries--to more fully exploit existing production capacities, especially of the industries such as the chemical and machine industries and those responsible for construction facilities for farming and for food production. It is also necessary to provide for small industry, labor cooperatives and handicrafts conditions under which they can increase production of tools and simple farm machines.

Insufficient mineral fertilizing is the crucial reason for low grain yields and for the poor exploitation of meadows and pastures. That is why it is necessary to ensure development of the fertilizing industry. In 1985 the consumption of fertilizers in terms of pure compound will amount to 250 kg per hectare throughout agriculture. Beginning with 1981, in the next few years the entire increase in the production of mineral fertilizers should be allotted to individual farms.

The supplies of cement for agriculture will be increased from the 4.5 million tons now to 6.5 million tons in 1981. Measures will be taken to ensure further increases in these supplies in the following years.

The suppliers of tractors and farm machines to individual and socialized farms will be increased and the transfer of the machines from socialized farms to individual farms will be streamlined. [paragraph continues]

The 5-year plan under preparation for 1981-85 should, above all, provide conditions to accelerate development of farm production and the entire food production. Within that time conditions should be ensured for rapid technical reconstruction and modernization of farming and for extensive development of farm-food processing facilities.

IV

We declare that the necessary level of farmers' incomes and living conditions is of crucial significance to increase farm production and to stabilize the situation of individual farms. Such a level should guarantee extended reproduction [reprodukcja rozszerzona] in farming and gradually level off the differences between the incomes of the farming and nonfarming population.

Farm production must be permanently profitable. The Institute of Agricultural Economics will carry out running scientific analyses of production costs. The results of those analyses will be used in making the necessary decisions on prices and on cash benefits and loans for agriculture.

Decisions on price increases for farm produce will also further help improve production profitability. As of 1 December milk procurement prices will be increased and such prices with regard to other basic farm produce will be raised in the first quarter of 1981.

We expect that the better economic conditions will stimulate farm production at all farms and that they will help promote development of farm production at small farms.

The system of loans for farmers will be changed in order to improve conditions for modernizing and expanding production facilities, enlarging farms, raising farmers' productivity and improving the income of the farming population.

As for young rural people, conditions should be created to induce them to work in farming. Particular attention should be given to the task to ensure the necessary conditions for the young farmers who take over, enlarge and modernize farms. They will be given extensive economic, technical, organizational and advisory assistance from the state.

The taxation system will be modified. It should encourage production activation at small farms and interest in buying poorer quality land and in investing in farm production development.

The procurement system should be so organized that it does not waste the farmer's time, that it guarantees that the farmer's produce is properly priced and that it encourages full utilization of the fruits of the earth and of the work of all farmers as an important instrument that ties the farmer to the state's planned economy. The procurement contract ensures good conditions for selling farm produce. The rights and duties of the institutions and of the farmers dictated by that contract should be binding on both sides.

The means of production, equipment and fiscal resources supplied to agriculture must be used effectively.

Calculated to equitably support all sectors of agriculture, farm policy will encourage socialist transformation in rural area and develop and consolidate state farms, agricultural producer cooperatives and other forms of team farming. The increased independence of state farms and the activization of workers and cooperative self-government groups will ensure conditions for modern, efficient farming. Investment processes in state and cooperative farming must be justified by an exact account of social effectiveness. Aside from developing market production, socialized farming has very important functions to fulfill in producing agricultural means of production, especially in select plant seeds, breeding livestock and building materials. In view of the need to intensify production throughout agriculture, those functions of socialized farming will continue to increase.

State farms and producer cooperatives should cooperate with individual farmers on a larger scale than at present. For that purpose it is necessary for them to offer their technical potential and highly qualified expert cadres. The closer ties between socialized farming and individual farmers will produce nationwide benefits.

V

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium recall that the Polish rural areas and Polish agriculture have made great achievements in the sphere of self-governing activities. The rich traditions of the work done by branch associations, supply and sale cooperatives, horticultural cooperatives, dairy cooperatives and especially agricultural circles reach far back into our history. They have exerted a great impact on Polish rural areas' sociopolitical and economic life. They have been a school teaching how to help run the village, the rural parish and the country. They have made it possible to implement civic rights and man's higher ambitions.

In the past few years the activity of the cooperative and agricultural self-government groups as well as of representative bodies has been curbed to the detriment of the rural population and the people's state. This state of affairs must change rapidly and radically. That will be facilitated by the fact that there is a great demand for people's initiative and civic self-government.

It is also necessary to fully reactivate cooperative and agricultural self-government groups and to ensure legal-organizational, economic and cadre conditions for them so that they are able to increase their influence on the socioeconomic activities of rural areas and agriculture. Self-government so convinced becomes a necessary partner for administrative and economic bodies at all levels of management.

We attach particular importance to agricultural circles as a mass peasant organization. We see in them a true representative of the farmers' interests, both with regard to production issues and social and living conditions. We see in them an organization that plays the role of the Polish individual farmers' trade union. That is why agricultural circles and their unions should:

--Represent the farming interests of farmers vis-a-vis the state administration and the institutions and organizations that are directly or indirectly connected with agriculture;

--Defend farmers' interests;

--Stimulate agricultural progress and enhance the status of farming as a vocation;

--Participate in implementing farm policy, including the area of developing economic conditions for production;

--See that the social and health conditions of the rural population are improved;

--Take care of developing education and culture, especially vocational education and the associated scholarship;

--Organize care for children and old-age pensioners in rural areas.

To make the aforementioned activities meaningful it is necessary to enable agricultural circles to use resources from the agricultural development fund, the rural cooperative fund, the farm-food industry fund and, occasionally, from the rural parish fund, to a greater extent.

The expansion of agricultural circles' powers will require a greater differentiation of their activities and adaptation of their structural organization to new tasks. This especially applies to rural parishes, in which most specific issues that are close to every farmer are settled. At the same time, it is necessary to examine the adoption of the principle that farmers should be elected as chairmen of the boards of voivodships and central unions of agricultural circles.

It is necessary to reactivate self-governing branch farmers associations, which have to play a great role in developing specialization of farms and their ties with industry and trade, in consultations about farm prices and prices for production means, in raising standards of agriculture and in creating other conditions for farm production and for cooperation among farmers.

The rural housewives' circles, which are known for their numerous initiatives and excellent management and which are an autonomous organization of agricultural circles, fulfill important functions in the life of rural areas. Agricultural circles should closely cooperate with the housewives' circles and support their varied activity.

The proposals on increasing the statutory powers and rights of the agricultural circles self-government groups and branch associations should be discussed with farmers before the national congress of agricultural circles.

The Central Union of Agricultural Circles should--in cooperation with the Supreme Cooperative Council and the departments concerned--launch the necessary legal initiatives by the end of this year in order to determine the powers and duties of the rural self-government groups represented by agricultural circles and organizations and their unions.

VI

Improving the social and living conditions in rural areas is one of the basic tasks of the state's social policy. There is a great deal of backlog in this regard which must be rapidly eliminated. We should pay much attention to developing services catering to farmers' social and living conditions.

The increase in the number of people past productive age and a large number of families with many children in the rural areas make it necessary to expand the system by which assistance is given to peasant families so that they can be ensured necessary living conditions. It is also necessary to examine the proposal to provide old-age pensions to families unable for objective reasons to obtain old-age or disability pensions on the strength of the present law.

It is necessary to ensure suitable conditions for developing the youth movement and to see that it participates as a partner in rural life.

It is necessary to speedily and radically strengthen basic education in rural areas, especially to improve children's commuting to centralized schols in rural parishes. In the rural parishes in which conditions for the proper performance of centralized schools are still absent, it is necessary to reactivate the old village schools as branches of the rural parish schools.

The basic secondary schools will be subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture. School aids and standards of instruction will be improved and boarding facilities will be expanded. We will expand the scholarship system for day schools as well as for external and correspondence training facilities. Decision in this regard have already been made but the rural self-government groups and youth organizations will determine who will be granted a scholarship.

In addition to agricultural education, expert advisory services are of crucial importance for stimulating the growth of farm production. The rural parish agricultural service and branch services are responsible for the advisory services. According to farmers, expert advisory services have failed to fulfill their duties and the rural parish agricultural service is ineffective. This state must be changed radically. As for the rural parish agricultural service, much can be changed in the organization of its work by, for example, subordinating a part of the service to the voivodship centers of agricultural progress. At the same time, it is necessary to reactivate the services of the farm-food industry and in branch associations. Agricultural services so organized will be able to work directly with farmers and be more effective in stimulating efforts to raise effectiveness in farming.

There has been much negligence of cultural development in rural areas recently. The number of village movie houses has gone down, the activity of the farmer's club has lost its vigor and old folk traditions are disappearing. We must countersuch manifestations through common efforts. The rural housewives' circles, famous for their social activities, can do much in this regard. The state will assist such initiatives.

Sports are a crucial element of rural life, especially of young people's lives. The people's athletic teams, youth organizations, voluntary fire brigades and other bodies can do much for rural sports and for the rural population's active recreation. Anyone who wants to breathe life into rural sports will have much to do and will be assisted.

VII

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium express the profound conviction that the complete implementation of the tasks contained in this statement will be of good service in supplying society with foodstuffs and in improving the rural population's living conditions. The exemplary commitment of farmers and all food industry employees that they have often shown in difficult situations is a decisive condition for implementing the aforementioned tasks.

All the local PZPR and ZSL bodies and organizations and all the members of the PZPR and the ZSL are instructed to see that the principles of joint farm policy are unequivically interpreted at all levels of agricultural management and administration. Implementation of current and long-term tasks should be fully consistent with the principles and goals of the adopted farm policy. This is a necessary condition for credibility of farm policy, for the farmers' trust in it and for enhancing its social effectiveness.

Rural self-government groups and all the bodies of the people's government in villages and rural parishes must become the main platform for the PZPR's and the ZSL's political stimulation of agricultural development. Efforts to create a social climate of effective work among all the people is the top task of the PZPR and the ZSL.

In this marketing year agriculture is in an exceptionally unfavorable situation. It is beset by accumulated difficulties including those caused by frequent fluctuations in plant production. It is most important in view of that complicated situation to make energetic efforts to fully and rationally use all the fodder we have and to maintain the number of farm animals. It is also necessary to carry out all the indispensable agricultural work to insure increased yields next year.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium enjoin the government to take into account their position in plans to develop agriculture and food production and to work out by the end of this year the plan to implement their decisions and to consistently control them. The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium will each year evaluate and control implementation of the decisions contained in this statement.

We express the conviction that our position on the current key problems of agriculture and food production will become an important factor in the Polish rural areas' socio-political and production life. PZPR and ZSL bodies and organizations will do their best to ensure that the aforementioned decisions fulfill their role.

GORZOW PROSECUTOR ON INVESTIGATIONS OF ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD271040 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor in Gorzow, Wladyslaw Tokarski, held a press conference today informing journalists about the current work of the prosecutor's office in cases governing economic offenses. For example, lately an investigation has been completed in the case of a criminal group from Mysliborz which was involved in serious embezzlement activities. The suspects are accused, among other things of embezzling building materials and cash by using forged documents. The losses exceeded 200,000 zloty. Over 1 million zloty losses have been incurred by the national economy by another group also connected with construction work. Its members embezzled building materials. A substantial part of the materials, with a value of 500,000 zloty was used for the construction of a private pension in the Carpathians. The prosecutor's office has also prepared an indictment against a supplier from Chozsczno who embezzled over 200,000 zloty.

In addition, an investigation is being conducted into a gang of forgers of personal documents and savings passbooks who have tricked people out of about 4000,000 zloty. An investigation is also being carried out in the case of a thief who committed 19 burglaries of valuable objects and property with a value of 324,000 zloty. An energetic investigation has also started against a group of workers at a lumberyard in Goscim where a shortage of wood valued at 2.8 million zloty has been established. The prosecutor's office has completed investigations into embezzlement activities at several preschool institutions where the personnel embezzled about 600,000 zloty.

These are only some of the numerous cases investigated at present by the voivodship prosecutor's office. There are many of them. Many cases are also being investigated by the regional [rejonowe] prosecutor's offices. It was explained to the journalists that many economic crimes have taken place because of a lack of an effective control inside the enterprises. Many of them also resulted from the errors in economic management. All these cases have been or will be in the near future handed over to courts.

LE FIGARO ON KANIA AT WARSAW PACT MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

LD280939 Paris LE FIGARO in French 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Respite for Polish Leaders"]

[Text] The new Polish leadership has just narrowly evaded a major political catastrophe--at the very time [PZPR First Secretary] Kania was receiving Gromyko and the other Warsaw Pact foreign ministers and was seeking to convince them that the Polish party had the situation under control, independent trade unionists almost decided in Jastrzebie, near Katowice, to call a general strike. However, not all protest movements could be prevented--34 Solidarity union members went on hunger strike in Wroclaw yesterday.

A general strike has been prevented for the time being as a result, among other things, of opposition on the part of [Solidarity union leader] Walesa, who ended his tour of the country's southern region Tuesday with a pilgrimage to Jasna Gora, and the four other solidarity regional leaders. It has become obvious, however, that these leaders are increasingly being outflanked by the rank and file whose determination is very great and whose global political concern, connected among other things with a possible risk of foreign intervention, is much less obvious than that of the leaders. All that the latter were able to achieve was a postponement of any decision on a general strike until the next meeting of trade unionists to be held in Gdansk 27 October, unless, of course, the authorities meanwhile agree to register the independent trade unions.

Consequently, this postponement has given Kania some new breathing space. Kania is perfectly aware of the possible consequences of any new confrontation with the workers. It is clear, however, that the disagreement which seems to develop in independent trade unions could facilitate the authorities efforts to separate "wheat from chaff" even though it has at the same time increased the risk of instability.

The "Pact" Wants To Seem Reassuring

In any case, the other side has begun to attack the authorities. For instance, the official trade union newspaper GLOS PRACY has violently protested under the headline "We Sound the Alarm" against the fact that the Gdansk voivode (perfect) has decided to deprive the official trade unions of the premises which they have hitherto occupied.

Be that as it may, as far as the immediate future is concerned, Kania has every reason to feel relieved that the strike decision has been postponed. At the same time he can feel pleased with the way in which the conference of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers developed. This conference gave him an opportunity to assure his allies of the new Polish leaders' complete support for the foreign policy inspired by the Kremlin and to reassure them about the Polish party's ability to control the situation inside the country.

A similar desire for appeasement--this time, in the international sphere--was obvious among pact ministers. In fact, they proclaim in their communique their commitment to the detente policy to which, they say, "there is no alternative," and express the hope that the coming Madrid conference will prove successful. With reference to this, the socialist countries express the hope that the conference will pay special attention to the question of military detente and lead to another conference on this subject which would take place step by step.

By adopting such a conciliatory attitude the socialist countries have most certainly sought, for example, to strengthen President Carter's position in relation to Mr Reagan immediately before the American election, but they also have undoubtedly wished to make clear on this occasion that it is out of the question for the time being, as far as they were concerned, to take any action which would jeopardize detente. This is just a way of indicating that no intervention in Poland, which would mark the final collapse of detente, is being considered in the present circumstances.

However, the Polish leaders fully realize that this cannot commit the future and that many angers, which could well lead to an explosion at any moment, continue to lie in wait for them.

It is a question of carrying on with the revalries within the party, of the possibility of another confrontation with the workers and of mounting unrest in university circles just as much as of an economic situation which was continuously deteriorating and has now reached a point when it is virtually impossible to buy in Warsaw either butter or even sugar, although they are rationed.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

LD271900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, received at an audience today in the Belweder Palace the U.S. ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary, Francis Meehan, who presented his letters of credentials. Later Henryk Jablonski received Ambassador Meehan in a private audience.

WARSAW REPORTS RADIOACTIVE CLOUD ATTRIBUTED TO PRC TEST

LD261038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] And one more item of home news: Yesterday a radioactive cloud created by the nuclear explosion in the atmosphere carried out in China on 16 October passed over Poland. Specialists of the Central Radiological Protection Laboratory in Warsaw, using military planes equipped with research apparatus, ascertained that at an altitude of 15 km, the cloud was strongly radioactive; but at an altitude of 8 km the radioactivity dropped sharply. No changes in the natural (?composition) of the [word indistinct] were noted in the (?earth's) air. The passage of the cloud over Poland will not cause any (?everyday) health (?hazards).

BRIEFS

INDICTMENT BY BYDGOSZCZ COURT--Of the cases which have reached the courts, one should mention an act of indictment sent last July to the regional court in Bydgoszcz against the former director of the agricultural building enterprise in Bydgoszcz, Roman R, who is accused, for personal gain, of having ordered his subordinates to forge documents and statistical reports concerning plan fulfillment. A deputy director, several heads of building sites and two heads of working groups are also implicated in this case. [Excerpt] [Bydogoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PALESTINIAN ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL

AU271925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received on October 27 Isam al-Qadi, member of the National Command of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, secretary-general of the As-Sa'iqah Palestinian organization, now visiting Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, mutual wish was expressed to expand and strengthen the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in the world.

During the exchange of views, stress was placed on the need for resolute action for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and security, for the settlement of the disputed and conflict issues in various regions of the world by political, negotiated means, while observing the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-immixture in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force.

In connection with the situation in the Middle East, emphasis was placed on the need for more sustained efforts for the establishment of a global, just and durable peace in the zone, which means Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, from the Arab Jerusalem too, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue based on its right to self-determination and to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in which it may organize its life freely, according to its legitimate national aspirations. In this context, stress was laid on the importance of the covening of an international conference under the UN aegis and with its direct participation, with the participation of all parties concerned, inclusive of the PLO as the Palestinian people's only genuine and recognized representative, and of the USSR and the U.S. as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, as well as of other states that may contribute in the positive to the peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The secretary-general of the As-Sa'iqah Palestinian organization expressed full gratitude to the RCP, to Socialist Romania, to Nicolae Ceausescu personally, for the political, diplomatic, material and moral support given to the Palestinian people's struggle, for the constructive actions taken for the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed the determination of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Romanian Government and people to give in the future, too, full support to the Palestinian people's just cause, to the struggle for the attainment of its national aspirations and rights, to do everything possible for the building of an equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

BUCHAREST MAYOR GIVES DINNER FOR COPENHAGEN MAYOR

AU271927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES)--Gheorghe Pana, mayor-general of Bucharest, gave a dinner for the delegation of Copenhagen municipality, led by Egon Weidekamp, mayor-general of the Danish capital city, now on a visit to Romania as guests of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council.

The guests included Aurel Duma, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, member of the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council, and other officials. Representatives of the Danish Embassy in Bucharest attended.

COMMUNIQUES, DECLARATION ISSUED ON CEAUSESCU VISIT

Mojsov-Ceausescu Talks Communique

AU271428 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Joint communique on talks between the RCP and the LCY issued in Belgrade on 24 October]

[Text] (TANJUG)--Talks were held in the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 23 October 1980 between a delegation of the LCY headed by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary. The LCY delegation comprised Stane Dolanc and Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 25 October, page two, carries the text of the communique adding: "...and Trifun Nikolic, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Bucharest."]. On the Romanian side the talks were attended by Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee; and Nicolae Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, a detailed exchange of views was carried out on the further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP. Information was also exchanged on the activity of the LCY and the RCP and on the socioeconomic development of the two countries. Views were also exchanged during the talks on topical developments in the workers' movement, on the struggle for peace, national independence and freedom of all nations and countries, for social progress and socialism in the world.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP, as well as relations and cooperation between other sociopolitical organizations of the two countries, are developing successfully. The participants in the talks stressed the great significance of this cooperation for the general development of friendly Yugoslav-Romanian relations. The successful development of relations and cooperation are the result of the two parties' consistent adherence and dedication to the democratic principles on which relations are based and which were jointly affirmed during the meetings between Comrades Tito and Ceausescu. Their vitality and far-reaching character has been proven in practice. Readiness was expressed on both sides to continue to develop relations and cooperation between the two parties on the basis of the principles of independence and equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

Proceeding from the present positive experiences, the two sides pointed out the significance of and need to continue to develop and enrich extensive and open exchanges of views and information in the spirit of mutual respect and trust between the LCY and the RCP on the roads and practice of socialist development, on relations and cooperation between the communist parties and between all the democratic, progressive and peace forces, on all significant aspects of the struggle for peace, socialism and social progress in the world.

The LCY and RCP emphasized that the wealth of experience, gains and paths in the struggle for socialism and its construction represent the laws and basic characteristics of the development of socialism in the world. This requires the need for the development of equitable cooperation and solidarity between all progressive parties and movements. The resolve of the LCY and RCP to call for the affirmation of and consistent respect for the principles of independence, equality and noninterference in relations between communist parties and all other progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world was reaffirmed. In this there is a need to respect differences in standpoints, and for the right of every party to form its own internal and foreign policy autonomously and choose the paths of the revolutionary transformation of society in accordance with the conditions of its country, while proceeding from its responsibility to its own working class and people.

Both sides emphasized that strict respect for these principles is an essential precondition for the development of socialism in the world and the only just basis for relations of cooperation and solidarity between communist, socialist and social-democratic parties, liberation movements and all other democratic and progressive parties and movements in the world.

The democratic principles and gains in relations among the workers movement in the world should continue to be enriched and developed and the full affirmation of these principles should be fought for consistently in all areas of relations and cooperation between parties and movements. The representatives of the LCY and RCP similarly underscored the significance of the development of a principled and constructive dialogue and exchange of views on this basis of equality and mutual respect, without the imposition of one's own views and stands.

The LCY and RCP consider that the current complex and dangerous international situation demands the broadest involvements of all progressive, democratic forces and peoples in the struggle for peace, for the resolution of crisis flashpoints and conflicts by peaceful means, the revival and continuation of relaxation in international relations, and end to the arms race, in favor of disarmament, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order and equitable international relations and cooperation between all countries and peoples in the world.

Both sides emphasized their satisfaction over the results of the visit by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the talks which were held at the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The conviction was expressed that the visit will make a significant contribution and act as a stimulus to the further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and RCP in the interests of friendship between our peoples, equitable international cooperation, peace, progress and socialism in the world.

Joint Communique

AU2711446 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Communique on visit of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Yugoslavia issued in Belgrade on 24 October]

[Text] At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with his wife, Elena Ceausescu, made an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 22 to 24 October 1980.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and those accompanying him were accorded cordial and warm hospitality, which is an expression of the deep friendship and respect between the neighboring peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and those accompanying them visited the House of Flowers and paid their respects to President Tito's memory.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, held talks on the further development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania, as well as on topical questions of the international situation.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Trifun Nikolic, the SFRY's ambassador to Romania; and others. On the Romanian side were: Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ilie Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister; Virgil Trofin, member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Nicolae Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia; and others.

[Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 25 October on page six carries the joint communique, omitting the preceding paragraph.]

During the visit talks were held between the LCY delegation, led by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the RCP General Secretary and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu. The following were in the LCY delegation: Stane Dolanc and Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On the Romanian side were: Elena Ceausescu member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ilie Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Nicolae Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia. [BORBA omits the preceding two sentences.]

During the visit, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade held separate talks with Ilie Verdet, prime minister; Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister; and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. During these talks special attention was devoted to the promotion of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, full of trust, mutual understanding and respect, the two sides also acquainted each other with the two states' and parties' activities in connection with topical questions of social and economic development in their countries.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed a joint declaration.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ilie Verdet, the Romanian prime minister, in the presence of the president of the SFRY Presidency and the Romanian president, signed an agreement on a program of long-term development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The two sides highly assessed the talks and emphasized with satisfaction that the joint declaration, agreements reached, and the agreement on long-term economic cooperation represent an important contribution to the development and deepening of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania and between the LCY and RCP. This is in the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania, as well as of peace, socialism and equitable cooperation in Europe and the whole world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu visited the Belgrade agricultural combine. Comrade Ceausescu and the high-ranking guests from Romania, accompanied by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Belgrade leaders, were acquainted with the development and achievements of this work organization, on which occasion they were cordially welcomed by the combine's working people.

President Ceausescu expressed his thanks for the cordial reception and warm hospitality accorded him in Yugoslavia.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to make an official friendly visit to Romania. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also invited the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to visit Romania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

Joint Declaration

AU271418 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 80 p 7

[Joint declaration on visit of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Yugoslavia issued in Belgrade on 24 October]

[Text] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, carried out, with the participation of other high-ranking personalities of the two countries during Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's official, friendly visit to the SFRY from 22-24 October 1980, an exhaustive and fruitful exchange of views on the state and development of good neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as on topical issues on the international situation.

It was noted with satisfaction that the Yugoslav-Romanian relations and good-neighborly, friendly cooperation were developing very successfully in all spheres. Both sides stressed that the lasting basis for such positive development of relations between the two neighboring socialist countries is provided by the consistent respect and full application of the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and respect for the inalienable right of every people to decide freely the paths of its development.

Thanks to the consistent application of these principles on which relations between all states should be based, as well as between socialist countries, there has been continuous development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation. The two sides believe that this confirms that in conditions of strict respect of these principles, different forms, solutions and methods of building a socialist society stemming from the different sociohistorical conditions of every country not only do not hinder the development of broad and mutually useful cooperation but also represent a source of enrichment for such cooperation, which is a significant factor in progress and in the development of modern revolutionary thought and practice.

The two sides stressed the particular significance and topicality of the principles and attitudes contained in the Yugoslav-Romanian joint declarations of September 1976 and November 1979 for the successful development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, for the well-being and progress for the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania, in the interests of socialism, peace, equitable international cooperation and general progress in the world. In this context, both sides confirmed on this occasion again the exceptional significance of the contribution made by President Josip Broz Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu who, at their numerous mutual meetings, laid lasting and stable foundations for the development of good-neighborly and friendly relations and of exemplary cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party and the peoples of the two countries.

The two sides expressed their readiness to continue the practice of meetings at a high level with the aim of encouraging the continuous development of mutual relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, at the bilateral and international level, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. They confirmed the significance and the need to develop further the contacts and cooperation between representatives of parliaments, governments, republics, provinces, districts, towns, work organizations and citizens of the two countries in all spheres of mutual interest.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stressed with satisfaction the positive results achieved in the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, in particular in the chemical and petrochemical industry and in machine building. On this occasion, too, the great significance which the Iron Gate-I hydropower and navigation system, the joint work of the close and fruitful cooperation and good neighborliness between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania, has for the economic development of the two countries was pointed out. The successful course of the joint construction of the new Iron Gate-II hydropower and navigation system was given a positive assessment. The joint implementation of major economic ventures, of industrial cooperation and specialization as well as the growth of economic cooperation has not only a great economic but also a broader long term significance for the consolidation of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and cooperation.

The two sides noted that the scientific, technical and industrial potential of Yugoslavia and Romania and the geographical proximity of the two countries offer favorable conditions and possibilities for the expansion, more dynamic growth and diversification of trade and industrial cooperation during the next 5 years. They envisage that the trade between the two countries will exceed $4 billion in the same period.

In this context the need was pointed out for a strengthening of cooperation between economic branches and organizations, for more efficacious solving of specific problems and for more persistent activity in finding new spheres of cooperation of mutual interest, in particular in machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, metallurgy, the chemical industry as well as in scientific and technological research. The interest was also stressed for a fuller development of economic cooperation in border areas and in tourism.

Both countries expressed readiness for and interest in closer cooperation in the sphere of energy, mining and basic raw materials in line with the program of long term economic cooperation.

Agreement was reached to intensify long term cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and to pay particular attention in this context to joint activity in the application of science and modern technology to agricultural production.

The two sides endorse the introduction of suitable organizational forms, such as joint investments for the promotion and intensification of mutual economic cooperation and the creation of mixed organizations for approaches in third markets in line with the interests of the economic organizations in the two countries.

The two sides emphasized the great significance of the agreement on a long term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania which was signed during the visit. This agreement provides a stable foundation and opens up prospects for the achievement of total economic cooperation at a higher level. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 25 October, pages 1 and 3, carries the text of the joint declaration varying the phrasing of the preceding sentence: "This agreement provides a stable foundation and opens up prospects for raising the entire economic cooperation onto a higher level."]

They expressed their interest in expanding cooperation in marine traffic, in long term cooperation in the sphere of transport on the Danube and in increasing and expanding cooperation in rail and road transport of goods.

The two sides judge as useful the founding of the Yugoslav-Romanian bank for the promotion of commodity trade, production cooperation and specialization, cooperation in third markets and the realization of joint investment projects.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that significant results have been achieved in expanding mutual links and cooperation in the areas of culture, education, science, health, information and sports. They judged that further development of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in these areas and more complete mutual acquaintance with the realizations and achievements of the two countries have a meaningful role and significance for the deepening of friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania.

Confirming the views on nationalities as expressed in the joint Yugoslav-Romanian declaration of 4 November 1979 signed in Bucharest, the two sides, on this occasion too, emphasized the significance which they attach to the comprehensive development of the Serbian and Croatian nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Romanian nationality in the SFRY and their positive role in bringing people together and further developing good-neighborly relations and friendly cooperation between the two countries.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania confirmed the readiness of the two sides to continue to promote Yugoslav-Romanian relations and friendly comprehensive cooperation and are convinced that this responds to the lasting interests of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY and the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as representing a valuable contribution to the affirmation of democratic principles in international relations, to the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of equitable cooperation and security, and to the struggle for peace, socialism and general progress in the world.

During the exchange of views on topical international situation, the identity or closeness of attitudes in connection with the issues discussed was noted with satisfaction. It was stressed that the development of the situation in the world confirms that the assessments contained in joint Yugoslav-Romanian documents are correct.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed concern about the worsening of the international situation due to the unresolved crisis hotbeds and the creation of new ones and armed conflicts in various parts of the world, the policy of domination, the increasingly frequent resort to interventions and interference in the internal affairs of other states, the attempts to divide the world into spheres of influence, the intensified arms race, the absence of progress in resolving the acute problems of developing countries and the deepening of the world's economic and energy crisis.

They stressed that, at the same time, most of mankind, inspired by a relentless aspiration for the freedom and independence of countries and peoples, resolutely opposes the policy of force and the increase in tension in international relations which dangerously threatens peace and security in the world.

The two sides stressed that more than ever before efforts of the entire international community are needed to eliminate from international relations the policy of force, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, interventions, hegemony and all other forms of domination and subjugation. They advocated that detente, as a universal process based on respect for independence and sovereignty of all states and on the right of every people to decide alone the paths of its internal development, without any interference from outside and for peacefully resolving all problems between states through political negotiations and on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter, be revived.

In discussing the situation in Europe, the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania stressed the significance which the two countries attach to the building up of security and of the development of equitable cooperation on the European Continent and to the consistent and full implementation of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

They expressed concern about the situation on the European Continent, where military blocs confront one another directly and where, instead of a process of disarmament, the arms race is intensified and most modern mass extermination weapons continue to be stockpiled, which represents a great danger for peace and security in the world.

The two countries attach great significance to the meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid, which should provide a fresh and powerful stimulus to the policy of relaxation and to the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe and which should adopt concrete measures in this direction. They believe that the success of the meeting in Madrid depends on the political will of all participating states to contribute to the creation of a constructive political climate of cooperation and to work on the achievement of generally acceptable agreements. The two sides believe that, in this context, the participation of foreign affairs ministers in the meeting in Madrid would be of particular importance and that it would contribute to greater political significance of the decisions adopted by that meeting.

They stressed the significance of the declaration of the Final Act on the principles of relations, the consistent application of which is of fundamental significance for the national interests and security of all European countries. In this context the two sides believe that the meeting in Madrid should confirm the obligations of all participating states to respect consistently these principles, both in mutual relations as well as in relations with other countries of the world.

The two sides believe that the meeting in Madrid should pay particular attention to the discussion of military aspects of European security and to concrete measures which could be adopted in this sphere in line with the provisions of the Final Act.

They stressed that the process of disarmament should embrace above all Europe as the region of the most pronounced concentration of military potentials. In this context they believe that it is of great significance that the Madrid meeting should make an adequate political decision for starting negotiations on European disarmament, as a component part of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The need was pointed out for measures to be adopted in Madrid aimed at intensifying economic cooperation, reducing and eliminating all forms of obstacles in the development of trade, resolving, by joint forces, the fundamental issues of economic development, in particular in connection with energy, industrial cooperation, transportation, man's environment, agriculture, technology, etc., by bearing in mind in this connection the global aspects of these issues and the needs of the developing countries.

They also believe that it is necessary for the meeting in Madrid to achieve agreement on measures concerning progress in the implementation of the Helsinki agreements in the spheres of science, culture, education, information and contacts.

They also stressed that security in the Mediterranean is inseparable from security in Europe and pointed out that the Madrid meeting should also pay appropriate attention to this question and adopt measures which would encourage cooperation and lead to the consolidation of security in the Mediterranean.

The two sides attach particular significance to insuring continuity of cooperation between states which are signatories of the Final Act with the aim of resolving the problems of security and cooperation in Europe in a concrete manner. Yugoslavia and Romania are in favor of the organization of further meetings by representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, meetings of experts and other forms of agreement-reaching as well as a new conference on security and cooperation in Europe. In this connection they believe that the Madrid meeting should adopt a decision on convening the next meeting of representatives of states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

On this occasion, too, Yugoslavia and Romania confirmed their readiness for the further development and intensification of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries. They believe that expanding such cooperation, based on the principles of equality, independence, sovereignty, noninterference and respect for territorial integrity, contributes to the consolidation of good-neighborly relations in this area and of peace and security in Europe. They will continue to advocate the promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans in various spheres of joint interest, in line with the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides believe that the establishment of a new international economic order through the introduction of structural changes in the existing system of international economic relations represents the only way to resolve the crisis of the world economy and to speed up the development of developing countries which, under present conditions, are experiencing increasingly serious economic difficulties. This is one of the main conditions for achieving international political and economic stability and for preserving world peace and security.

It was noted with concern that in the negotiations held so far within and outside the UN framework, no progress has been achieved in the sphere of resolving the fundamental problems of international economic relations. The outcome of the recent 11th special session of the UN General Assembly on economic development points to the need to invest maximum efforts to overcome difficulties which have caused a stagnation in negotiations. This refers in particular to achieving agreement on starting global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development on which no decision was adopted at the special session.

The two sides welcome the consensus achieved at the above-mentioned special session on the substance of the international strategy for the third decade of development, but they believe that the value of this strategy would be called into question if no agreement on global negotiations, as an instrument of implementation of the strategy, is reached. Therefore, they note that this is necessary to invest maximum effort in order that an agreement on global negotiations, as a question of top political significance not merely for developing countries but for the entire international community, be reached.

Both sides note that to strengthen individual and collective reliance on the developing countries' own forces through mutual economic cooperation is exceptionally significant for their faster economic development and that this would contribute to strengthening their negotiating power in the struggle aimed at changing the existing system of international economic relations and at establishing a new international economic order.

In expressing particular concern in connection with the intensified arms race, which more and more dangerously threatens peace and security in the world and which represents a heavy burden for all peoples, the two sides stressed that to stop the arms race without delay and urgently and to implement concrete measures of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, is of fundamental significance for security in the world and for the promotion of international relations as a whole.

Yugoslavia and Romania resolutely advocate the ban on the use of nuclear and any other arms for mass extermination, the urgent halt in the production and liquidation of stocks of such arms.

They also stress the importance of partial disarmament measures, such as the dissolution of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of all troops and arms within the framework of national frontiers and the overcoming of military bloc structures. An important step along this path would be to freeze and reduce military expenditures, armed forces and arms, beginning with the strongest military powers.

Yugoslavia and Romania believe that the United Nations should play a fundamental role in disarmament negotiations and in securing the participation of all states in the process of consolidating international security. They are in favor of fundamental preparations for the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament which should represent a significant qualitative step forward in the direction of implementing the goals of general and complete disarmament. The two sides also attach significance to efficient negotiations on all issues raised in the disarmament committee as well as in other multilateral and bilateral negotiations.

The two sides expressed concern about the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and its consequences as well as their conviction that existing problems could not be resolved by an armed conflict, because it only causes human sacrifices and destruction and inflicts damage to countries participating in the conflict and to their independence as well as to peace and security. They believe that it is necessary to create conditions to seek a solution for this dangerous conflict by peaceful means, on the basis of respect for the principles of the UN Charter. This is in the interests of the people of Iraq and Iran, of their independence and security as well as of peace in the region and in the world.

Expressing concern in connection with the protracted crisis in the Middle East, the two sides reiterated the need to intensify efforts aimed at achieving a global political solution which implies Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of its own sovereign state as well as the right to security, territorial integrity and independent development of all countries and peoples in the region. They stress that the Palestinian question represents the key problem of the Middle East crisis and that the PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate on an equal footing in all stages of resolving that question.

Yugoslavia and Romania consider that it is necessary to find a political solution to the current situation in Afghanistan, a solution which insures its independence and sovereignty and nonaligned status, as well as the Afghan people's right to decide their own fate.

Both sides emphasized their deep satisfaction at the victory of the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for freedom and independence. They express full support for the efforts being made by the people of Zimbabwe to retain the gains they have won and to build new social relations.

The two sides emphasized their decisive support for the liquidation of colonialism, they censured the apartheid system of the Republic of South Africa and warned of the danger represented to peace in the world by the racist South African regime's aggressive policy toward the independent African countries. They offered full support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], fighting for freedom and independence. The two countries emphasized the international community's responsibility, especially the United Nations', for Namibia, and demanded complete withdrawal by the Republic of South Africa, which is occupying this territory illegally, a territory which is under the United Nations' international responsibility.

The two sides reaffirmed their stand on the resolution of the Cyprus question by political means, by means of negotiations between the two communities, in order to insure independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment for the Republic of Cyprus, as well as cooperation and a peaceful joint life for the two Cypriot communities.

Yugoslavia and Romania reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the realization of their national ideal, the independent, peaceful and democratic unification of the country by the Koreans themselves, on the basis of the DPRK's constructive proposals for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the peninsula, which is in the interests of the Korean nation, and of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

They underlined the significant role of the policy of nonalignment as an independent nonbloc factor of international relations in the promotion and strengthening of peace, security, equality, equitable cooperation and progress, in the struggle for the liquidation of imperialist and colonialist policies, in the struggle against any forms of intervention, pressure or interference from outside, against the policy of inequality, domination and hegemony, in favor of the democratization of relations between states and the building of a new system of international political and economic relations and for the right of every people to decide its own fate. In the UN framework, the Group of 77 and other international organizations and the representatives of Yugoslavia and Romania will strengthen their mutual cooperation in order to make their full contribution to finding lasting and just solutions to the issues with which mankind is confronted.

The SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania are resolutely in favor of the complete elimination of the use of force and threat of force from international life and of solving all disputes between countries by peaceful means exclusively, proceeding from a respect for the principles of the UN Charter and the right of every people to freely decide its own fate, without interference from outside in any form. The two sides underlined the need for the UN role to increase in solving disputes between states by peaceful means. They endorse the UN General Assembly's formulation of the declaration on this question and will call for its adoption as soon as possible.

The two sides assess that the United Nations represents the most suitable forum for a comprehensive and meaningful discussion and solution of all international questions and are in favor of a strengthening of the world organization's role in finding new practical ways and measures to solve problems of security and of the development of equitable and comprehensive cooperation between all states. This would be helped by a further democratization of the United Nations and of its organs, an improvement in the efficiency of its work and the adaptation of the organization and charter to the realities and demands of contemporary international life.

The two sides expressed their full satisfaction with the talks and results of the visit and judged that it represents a new significant contribution to the development and deepening of friendly relations, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF YASIR 'ARAFAT

Address to UNESCO Meeting

LD272118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--P.L.O. leader Yasir 'Arafat today called on all states to intensify efforts for attaining a world of peace, a world in which each individual will have the right to his home and country. 'Arafat said that the Palestinian people will continue to struggle for returning to its homeland and establishing its national sovereignty within an independent state. 'Arafat said that the Palestinian victory will open the doors for a fruitful action as part of which Palestine is to become a meeting point of all men and of international cooperation.

Addressing the 21st UNESCO General Conference, the P.L.O. Executive Committee president, on behalf of the Palestinian people and its liberation movement and in his own name, paid tribute to and expressed admiration for "the great leader Josip Broz Tito, an unforgettable friend of the Palestinian people and all deprived peoples struggling for justice and peace". Tito's ideas and experience, 'Arafat said, will be a guiding light for all future generations struggling for the lasting human values. 'Arafat said that Yugoslavia and President Tito were among the founders of the non-aligned movement and that they have always worked for strengthening the role of the United Nations and for respect for human rights.

'Arafat informed the UNESCO conference participants about the non-aligned countries' action for (?ending) the conflict between Iran and Iraq an action taken within the framework of the United Nations at the initiative of the PLO. 'Arafat assessed the Iraqi-Iranian war as one of the greatest threats to world peace today.

In a lenghty speech, 'Arafat pointed to the complexity of conditions under which the Palestinian people struggles for preserving its national and cultural identity. Four million Palestinians are homeless refugees or occupied. [as received]

'Arafat said that the dark forces of racism, imperialism and fascism are responsible for the position of the Palestinian people today.

The PLO leader pointed out that the present-day world is faced with new form of domination, primarily at the cultural level as is most plainly indicated by the case of the Palestinian people. 'Arafat accused Israel of, aided by the U.S., forging history, appropriating the Palestinian people's cultural heritage and committing genocide of the innocent Palestinian population. They have taken our land and are now trying to take our cultural heritage as well, the PLO leader said.

'Arafat sharply condemned the Camp David accords and stressed theat Israel flagrantly violates UN decisions by proclaiming Jerusalem its eternal capital. Instead of being a peace oasis, Palestine and the Middle East are today the most dangerous focus of crisis.

Despite exceptionally difficult conditions, the Palestinian people will continue its just struggle for liberation and the creation of an independent state in which Christians, Muslims and Jews will live as equals. In conclusion, 'Arafat thanked the international community and UNESCO for their solidarity with and support to the just Palestinian cause.

Meeting With Mijatovic, Djuranovic

LD272240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in the Palace of the Federation this afternoon. Yasir 'Arafat was accompanied by PLO Executive Committee members Talal Naji and Muhammad [as received] Mayzar, and by Ibrahim al-Khatib, head of the PLO political mission in Belgrade.

In a long cordial and friendly conversation, in which Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, took part, special attention was paid to the crisis in the Middle East, to the armed conflict in the Middle East and, in this connection, to the initiatives and activities by nonaligned countries. During the meeting Yasir 'Arafat expressed the PLO's gratitude to Yugoslavia for comprehensive and consistent aid to the struggle of the Palestinian people. Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed the conviction of the SFRY Presidency that the implementation of the known legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people represented a priority task and a precondition for a lasting, comprehensive and equitable solution of the Middle East crisis. This is a matter of principle and of wider interests of peace and security.

Deep concern was expressed over the continued armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which constantly increased manifold negative consequences, including the danger of outside interference. The conviction was expressed that the solution to existing conflicts must be sought and can be implemented exclusively through negotiations.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman reported on the course of the PLO initiative for a ceasefire and for the solution of the conflict in keeping with the principles of nonalignment and within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

In this connection the need was stressed for further patient efforts by nonaligned countries in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter, nonalignment and justice. After noting the encouraging circumstance that the parties to the conflict accepted the talks concerning the implementation of this initiative, it was stressed that every effort and action are now of great importance and that they contribute to the creation of mutually acceptable conditions for stopping armed action and for starting direct talks as the only possible peaceful means. This road is in keeping with the essential interests of primarily the people of Iraq and Iran, and of the international community as well.

The discussions referred also to other questions of international relations and the implementation of the policy of nonalignment.

UNESCO MEETING ENDS WORK, AFGHAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT READ

LD271800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--The last two reports of the commissions for culture and communication and for general programme matters, were adopted at the plenary session today at the 21st UNESCO General Conference. The above session was the last working session in plenum since the remaining three will be devoted to the official closing of the work of the 21st UNESCO General Conference.

The session adopted all proposed resolutions in the field of culture, including a number of resolutions on UNESCO's participation in commemorations of anniversaries of prominent artists and significant dates in histories of particular countries, and on protection of artists and moving images (film).

The plenary session also adopted resolutions on founding the international programme for development of communication within the framework of the UNESCO. The programme was initiated by non-aligned and developing countries the plenary session also adopted the resolution on the findings of the international commission for the study of communication problems (the so called MacBride commission). Delegates of Western countries again expressed their reservation in regard to the next which was adopted in the commission by consensus. The reservation pertain to the part of the resolution which cites a number of basis for the establishment of the new international information order.

Discussion took place regarding the resolution which condemns Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and the conduct of Israeli authorities towards cultural and historic monuments and cultural institutions in the city, violently changing the cultural identity of the Arab people on the occupied territory.

The resolution was adopted in the commission for culture and communication by vote. The countries which voted against(U.S., Israel, Canada) and those which abstained (E.E.C. members, north European countries, Chile and certain other) exercised their right to explain again their votes. The resolution, under their assessment, implies overstepping of UNESCO's competence and infringing the authority of the United Nations, which are the only competent body to condemn a member country.

Taking the floor, the representative of Afghanistan read the telegramme of the regime in Kabul addressed to conference President Ivo Margan and Director-General M'bow, in which it is announced that the Afghan Government withdraws the accreditives of member of the Afghan delegation to the conference Akhtar Mohamed Paktiawal because "he betrayed his country, renounced his citizenship and requested asylum in a foreign country".

The telegrams, sent by Deputy Prime Minister and Afghan Justice Minister Abdol Araschid Arian, denies the statement of the above delegate, made on October 25 and seeks that the statement be deleted from the conference documents.

Akhtar Mohamed Paktiawal stated at the sesssion of the commission for culture and communication, on October 25, that his country does not have the basic right--the right to freedom, and that its a victim of foreign domination. The Afghan delegate called on the delegates to support his country by disseminating truth about the events in Afghanistan.

The demand of the Afghan Government that the statement be deleted from the conference documents was not adopted with the explanation that at the time of its making, the delegate was properly accredited and officially represented his country. The telegramme of the Afghan deputy prime minister will be included in the conference documents.

VISIT OF SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER AUBERT CONTINUES

Talks With Vrhovec

LD271750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Switzerland consider that disputes, crises and armed conflicts besetting the world today can only be settled by peaceful, political means on the principles of independence, sovereignty, independent development and non-interference. The two countries share very close views in the causes of the present focuses of crisis and conflicts, and the roads of overcoming the strained situation in the world and international relations.

This, as reported, was established in the talks here today between Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Federal Council member and Foreign Minister of Switzerland Pierre Aubert.

The Yugoslav and Swiss Foreign ministers exchanged views on the Middle East crisis, the situation in the Gulf region, in Afghanistan and southeastern Asia. They devoted special attention to the work of the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference and the political trends in Europe.

In the Yugoslav-Swiss talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and mutual respect, the importance and usefulness were stressed of constant consultations and close cooperation among the neutral and non-aligned countries of Europe within general efforts towards relaxation and the improvement of the situation in Europe and the world. Yugoslavia and Switzerland will continue to promote this cooperation with a view to contributing to the renewal of the process of detente and the strengthening of international peace, security and equitable cooperation.

On this occasion, Minister Aubert again paid tribute to Yugoslavia's independent and consistent policy in the non-aligned movement and its activity of the international political scene. In spite of the strained international situation, stressed Josip Vrhovec in acquainting his guest with the activities of the non-aligned movement, the activity and engagement of non-aligned countries in overcoming the focuses of crisis and preserving world peace are strengthening.

The Yugoslav-Swiss exchange of views on the current situation in the world and the ways of promoting bilatral cooperation, especially in the field of bilateral trade, industrial cooperation and other forms of economic cooperation, will be resumed this afternoon.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD271742 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received member of the Swiss Federal Council and head of Federal Foreign Affairs Department Pierre Aubert. In the talk, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Djuranovic and Aubert assessed the friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Switzerland as developing successfully and noted the existence of mutual readiness for their strengthening and expansion.

Djuranovic and Aubert also discussed experiences in the functioning and development of the two socio-political systems in the two countries.

DELO REPORTS ON SLOVENE EFFORTS TO EXPAND TRADE WITH PRC

AU252300 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 22 Oct 80 p 7

[Vera Avsic report]

[Text] The trade links between Yugoslavia and China have not become much more lively in recent years. Yugoslav traders and producers last year did not reach the planned volume of trade, and they will not do so this year. Although the share of Slovene traders in the trade between the two countries is rather small (the Slovene exporters sell to China only 1.2 percent of the total Yugoslav exports, with the importers' share being 19 percent), they will not cut a better figure. The causes for this lagging are many, of course, and they could be found on both sides.

Despite the attraction of the Chinese market with its size and payments in dollars, one of the greatest obstacles to more trade is the insistence by the Chinese traders to sell primarily consumer goods in exchange for purchases they make. Emona, Marcator, Jugotekstil and some others imported consumer goods to the value of several million dollars last year; this year all the contracts tied to our buying Chinese consumer goods are standing still.

To foster trade with China, the Slovene Chamber of Economy some 3 years ago proposed that all the work organizations interested in trading with that country should establish links. However, among all those who joined the consortium, only Tehnoimpex of Ljubljana succeeded in exporting goods. The first contract made 1 and 1/2 years ago was followed in April last year by the sale of 34 agricultural machines made by Sip of Sentpeter. To prevent this being a single sale, Sip proposed to the Chinese purchasers to arrange a cooperation agreement, under which the Chinese would make some components for agricultural machines and would receive in return either final products or some subassemblies to be assembled in China.

Considering the Chinese interest in a rapid development of agriculture, Tehnoimpex offered to the Chinese buyers irrigation equipment by Agrostroj, in addition to the agricultural machines. With the first contract, they sold $400,000 worth of them; with the second, they sold 100 more for $1.65 million. These irrigation installations should reach China by the end of this year. Another contract for $1.65 million is about to be signed. This means that the Chinese buyer will buy a whole year's production by Agrostroj of this type of irrigation euqipment.

Probably it will not remain at that, for Agrostroj is thinking of selling the Chinese the technological know-how and the equipment for a new factory to be built in China. They are also negotiating about buying Chinese motors to be installed in their irrigation equipment. In this way they propose to strengthen the present rather weak links over a long term. [paragraph continues]

The competition in the Chinese market among the West European and American producers is keen, as is the Chinese knowledge of quality and product prices. Tehnoimpex, which every year attends the two largest buying and selling fairs in Guangzhou, knows that one can see on Chinese farms West German and French agricultural machinery as well as machinery from the Soviet Union and the United States.

Gostol of Nova Gorica with machines for bakeries, Hmezad of Zalec with potato planting machines, RSC of Velenje with equipment for chicken farms, and some others are also trying to forge their way into the Chinese market. Producers of food industry equipment have the most chance at the moment.

Although the Chinese put much emphasis on barter of products and raw materials, some work organizations have nevertheless found a way to sell their products without having to buy consumer goods which are particularly offered by the Chinese. Or they have found goods with which they can enhance their supply.

GRLICKOV CHAIRS JOINT LCY-SAWPY MEETING ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LD271900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--A joint session of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the section for foreign policy issues and international links of the SAWPY Federal Conference was held in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the commission, and by Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference and chairman of the section.

The session discussed the development of relations and cooperation with political parties and movements of the Mediterranean countries both on the bilateral and multilateral levels.

It was stressed in the debate that the worsening of the international situation reflects on the usual turbulent and unstable circumstances in the region of the Mediterranean, in which great power rivalry is intensifying and crisis hotbeds are intensifying. Therefore, as stressed, the role of nonalignment is increasingly confirmed as the alternative to the rivalry by blocs and great powers, the policy of pressures, interventions and foreign interference. Therefore, there is growing interest and growing explicit support by progressive parties and movements of Mediterranean countries for an orientation toward nonalignment.

It was noted in the debate that the LCY and SAWPY maintained well-developed relations of friendly cooperation with a large number of progressive and democratic parties and movements of that region.

It was decided at the session that in their further activity, the LCY and SAWPY should work for the rallying together and cooperation of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces of the Mediterranean regardless of their political or ideological orientation, a cooperation in which all participants contribute on equal footing to the implementation of peace and security in that region. Experience so far has confirmed that it is possible to achieve this on the basis of a platform which proceeds from the interests of all Mediterranean countries for the consolidation of independence and security, for peace and relaxation of tension, for the overcoming of bloc relations and for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The session insisted with particular emphasis on greater involvement of the LCY and SAWPY in the further development of and in giving substance to cooperation with progressive and democratic parties and movements as well as of sociopolitical organizations with relevant organizations of Mediterranean countries.

MINIC BRIEFS SERBIAN COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD272318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--A session of the Council of the Republic of the Socialist Republic of Serbia was held in Belgrade today, chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic. Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, briefed council members on topical questions concerning the international situation. Milos Minic referred in particular to the topical questions of disarmament, the development of events in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, and the situation in Europe.

Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Serbian Assembly, spoke to the members of the Council of the Republic on the draft resolution on the policy of implementation of the Serbian social plan in 1981.

The session of the Council of the Republic was attended by members of the Council of the Federation from the Socialist Republic of Serbia and members of the Serbian Subnor Presidium.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES LCY COMMISSION ON TEACHING OF MARXISM

LD231728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG)--The study of Marxism in the secondary specialized schools was the theme of yesterday's discussion at the meeting of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work. Speaking in the discussion, Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the commission and president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said among other things:

"Our discussion today has shown that since Comrade Tito's initiatives at the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the stances adopted at the 10th LCY Congress on the Marxist education of the young generation, the LCY has made considerable efforts and achieved obvious results in basing the educational system on Marxism. Among other things, considerable changes have been introduced in the curricula and programs in all phases of the educational process. New subjects have been introduced, and an effort has been made to permeate the entire educational process with Marxism. Apart from this, almost 1 million young people from 15 to 19 years of age are now studying Marxism in the regular educational system.

Our discussion concerns a process which embraces a very large number of young people and which also includes hundreds of teachers and other groups involved in education--institutes for the promotion of upbringing and education, educational councils, secretariats for education, publishing houses, newspapers, individual units in sociopolitical organizations and so on.

The very fact that a million young people study various subjects and become acquainted systematically with the knowledge derived from Marxist theory and socialist practice represents considerable progress in comparison with the past, when the student only occasionally learned about some aspects or problems of Marxism.

It was clear that such a mass introduction to Marxist education was bound to run into a series of difficulties. With a few exceptions, the process was started without a preliminary, systematic and specialized creation of cadres for this undertaking.

Then, we put great demands on the teachers of Marxism: that the subject, apart from the theoretical and historical inheritance, should offer an insight into current events, link contemporary social processes in the world and in our country with Marxist theory and decisions made by the LCY and enable young people to analyze social phenomena in a Marxist manner, that is, to adopt the method of Marxist analysis and the like. These are really big and ambitious aims. Furthermore, such severe and extreme demands were not put on any other teaching discipline. Then we submitted all that was happening in the teaching of Marxism to rather merciless criticism because of our justified refusal to reconcile ourselves to the gap between these demands and the actual results.

Let us try to put ourselves into the position of teachers of Marxism and socialist self-management. On the one hand, there are enormous demands and great expectations; on the other, there are teaching programs which are still uncoordinated and which have bibliographies that either do not cover the teaching material or are so extensive that one needs a lot of time to get through them. At first, the work was done without textbooks. Now the situation is better. A number of textbooks have been prepared, several Marxist discussions have been published, seminars are organized every year in the republics and provinces, teachers' aktivs work in some areas, new newspapers have appeared, and so on. However, regardless of the efforts made, we must not neglect the fact, emphasized in all discussions on this theme, that the turnover of teachers in this area is one of the greatest. This means that the teachers of Marxism are in a way in a somewhat more difficult situation than others.

Of course, we should not give up critical analysis of the teaching and everything that goes with it, pointing out the shortcomings. However, criticism should not be such as to demoralize people from whom we expect the greatest possible efforts. Criticism must be directed in such a way as to point out the preconditions which must be met to raise the level of teaching, to build new links between various teaching disciplines so that they together present the Marxist outlook of the world and of social changes and enable the students to enter the world of work not only with technical knowledge but also with the knowledge that will help them become active participants in social developments.

One of the shortcomings of most discussions held hitherto is perhaps the fact that we talk about Marxist education in terms of two, three or four subjects, while it in fact concerns the entire educational process, the need to create teaching programs for all subjects from the beginning, that is from the philosophical concept on which the sum total of knowledge embraced by them is built.

It is also very important to secure greater coordination among the teaching programs, so that the tasks of each teaching discipline are more clearly defined. Such an approach to the problem of Marxist education in the secondary specialized schools requires the participation of all teachers, not only the teachers of the theory of Marxism and socialist self-management. I think that we must insist on this because, as much as one can see from a limited number of discussions which we have followed, we should not ignore the sectarian approach towards the teachers of Marxism in schools or shifting the entire responsibility for social activities and self-managing life in schools onto these teachers alone.

There have been many discussions so far on the teaching programs. These programs are improving every year. However, it is necessary to continue to organize permanent discussions. The question as to what should be the content of Marxist education must remain constantly open.

We must attentively study numerous views about this, especially in the context of the teaching programs for the social and natural sciences, as well as in the context of the contents of the ideological work and ideopolitical training of students, which is organized by the sociopolitical organizations in schools.

In this connection, one should bear in mind what secondary schoolchildren have already learned in primary school and how the teaching of Marxism at university level and in high schools is based on secondary school material.

It is important to know what kind of knowledge is gained by secondary schoolchildren through the study of the development of the socialist revolution and within this of the development of the LCY and socialist self-management; how much of this knowledge helps them to understand the problems facing our society today, and the role of schools in society. We must therefore pay attention to the problems of reform of education in general and, within its framework, to the development of student self-management. It is also necessary to consider how much the programs contribute to the understanding of the actual social processes, including the reform of the educational system itself.

In view of the age of pupils beginning to study Marxism, it is a question, asked in recent discussions, of whether Marxism should be presented to the 15-year-olds as a positive fund of knowledge, which presupposes a system, coherence, a certain view and so on, or whether it should pursue some other road. The teachers themselves could perhaps best indicate these other roads, as they are in contact with the students and could decide which forms of teaching, which links between individual elements of Marxist theory and practice and what kinds of literature are most interesting, suitable and accessible to the students: in other words, which questions in this field would interest a young person.

The teachers of Marxism must have a two-tier dimension. On the one hand, they should be helped--through seminars, summer and winter schools, courses, consultations and round-tables--to study still more thoroughly the individual elements of Marxism, contemporary theoretical trends in our country and the world and discussions held on contemporary Marxism. On the other, they should be encouraged to become active participants in these meetings, so that these meetings--apart from having the dimension of informing and training teachers--should also acquire the character of tribunes for theoretical debates and also for the presentation of personal experiences and new forms and methods of work.

All these elements should not only be developed at new meetings but also at all those which have become permanent fixtures in our environment, in all republics and provinces.

Apart from the existing seminars, the Center for Social Research of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the republican and provincial Marxist centers and the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School have taken the initiative in organizing during the winter school holidays a week of Marxist discussions for the teachers of Marxism. It will be a week which will partly be of a theoretical-instructive character, while at the same time offering an opportunity for an exchange of experiences, conversation and discussion. The emphasis will be on discussions. This meeting and conversations will be based on similar seminars which are already being organized in the republics and provinces. The aim will be to link it with these seminars and yet to be different from them.

Above all, this meeting will elaborate more thoroughly one (?or) two themes with the aim of bringing out the most topical aspects of these themes. The participants should mainly include people who teach Marxism and who intend to continue to work in this field.

I think that this form of work should get the support of our commission. Apart from the teachers of Marxism and socialist self-management, a certain number of history teachers could perhaps also be included in this week of Marxist discussion, as well as teachers from some other (?fields) depending on the themes under discussion.

This choice of problems which I have mentioned has not been made with the intention of suggesting their priority. An entire set of questions deserves our attention as well. We heard about them here today and they will still be discussed."

In conclusion, the chairman of the Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work pointed out the need to open a wider social dialogue on all subjects in the organization and implementation of the ideopolitical work in the LCY and society at large. He pointed out that it was also necessary to organize wider consultations and dialogue with the teachers of Marxism, philosophers, economists, sociologists, historians and cultural workers outside the forum-type meetings, at which views on different ideopolitical and theoretical problems facing the LCY would be openly exchanged.

MIJATOVIC VISITS BELGRADE BOOK FAIR

LD271628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has visited the 25th International Book Fair in Belgrade. On this occasion he attended the presentation of the book by Rudoljub Colakovic, "Kazivanje o Jednom Pokoljenju" [Story of a Generation].

The book was presented at the Sarajevo Svjetlost stand. This year they are marking their 30th anniversary.

DOLANC ADDRESSES MEETING IN SPLIT ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD252248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Split, 25 Oct (TANJUG)--On receiving the charter of the freedom of the city of Split which--as stressed by Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the municipal assembly--contains the unanimous wish of the citizens of Split to pay tribute to him for his revolutionary work, and in particular to express their great gratitude for his contribution to the preparations and the success of Eighth Mediterranean Games, Stane Dolanc, at the formal session of the Assembly of Split municipality said:

First of all, I should like to thank you for giving me the freedom of your city because it is a great honor to receive a tribute by a town with such revolutionary and freedom-loving tradition, the town which during post-war construction attained such dynamic development and which has grown into a modern industrial city with huge successes in all economic activities and in which citizens live happily and in peace. One truly admires the results attained (?here).

However, I should like to say--although during sessions like this one, one does not speak using this kind of vocabulary--that we are in a situation which we assess to be one of the most important and, I am convinced, one of the most crucial phases of the further development of our socialist revolution. This is a phase in which we must truly establish the authority of the working class, a phase in which the workers must truly control social reproduction as a whole, that is to say a phase in which we will decide whether we can and by proceeding at what pace we can open up even greater and even more beautiful prospects for the well-being of future generations. For the first time we are marking, working and preparing for the congress of self-managers and the Twelfth Congress of the LCY without Comrade Tito.

We were lucky to have had Comrade Tito. When things were very difficult we went to him and he gave us advice and the stand to take. Comrade Tito has left behind an important heritage the sort of inheritance left by few people in the history of mankind. What in essence he left to us was that whatever we did during his lifetime we must be in a position to continue. Admittedly, speaking frankly, it is more difficult and more complicated because he isn't here. However, precisely because he isn't here we are dutybound to get on with this work and in so doing show his greatness, the greatness of his idea and the greatness of this socialist self-managing society.

I did not exaggerate at all when I said that we are in a crucial phase of our revolution. There is before us the first and the basic task of stabilizing our economy. We in Yugoslavia today are in a situation which imperatively demands that we should export considerably more, and do so to establish our internal economic and political positions, and I do stress--political positions. We cannot go on allowing ourselves to live better than we work, to live on foreign credits, or on non-supported money issued in our country, which also means inflation, and which tomorrow could mean a serious economic crisis which definitely, I dare to say, could have certain political consequences. We must not allow this, not only for our past but for our future. This is why we must be aware of the fact that investment policies of the kind that have been pursued in all the spheres, both in the economy and in the noneconomy, cannot remain as they are because they are not covered, because they are unrealistic, and because they are not in keeping with the opportunities at our disposal. We must be aware that we must reduce all forms of expenditure. We will probably have to fight to keep our people's standard of living what it is now, and to make sure that it does not drop.

Both here in Dalmatia and throughout Yugoslavia we must, Stane Dolanc went on to say, take one thing into account. We must not allow the entire burden of this struggle for stabilization to be borne only by the working class and by the working people while one section of our population makes enormous profits which only remain in private pockets. You see, a few days ago at the meeting of the Presidium of the federation of our ex-servicemen in Belgrade I learned that during the previous tourist season in Dalmatia alone about $700 million went into private pockets. It is really irrelevant whether what went into their pockets was a sum higher or lower than the one I mentioned, but it is not irrelevant at all that not one single dinar went into the budget, or into the funds for joint expenditure or some other expenditure. What happens is that in cases like this private individuals inequitably become rich without having to discharge their commitments towards this socialist society which with its resources created the conditions in which such people can attain what they now have.

In addition to saying that all our people have certain rights we must say that they have certain commitments and responsibilities too.

I think that we should break with opportunism regarding such events and relations in our society which are not in keeping with basic relations, self-management socialist relations, which are not in keeping with the new morality being established in our society. I must apologize for telling you about these things in these moments of celebration, but we must recall the sources of our revolution, we must return to the origins of the national liberation war, to everything our best comrades at that time and immediately after the war gave; from this history we must draw our inspiration for our genuine and revolutionary approach to what stands in front of us at the present time. In doing so, we will observe best of all these glorious and historic days, in this way we will pay our debts towards the revolution, and in this way we will in fact give life to what Tito had initiated and done. In this way we will insure a better future for our descendants, for the generations coming after us.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE NOTES DELAY IN PLAN PREPARATIONS

AU252253 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 80 p 7

[B. Matic report]

[Summary] "The proposal of the social plan of the medium-term development of the country should have been definitely adopted by the end of October at the latest, it has been officially stated on several occasions. However, it is becoming more and more obvious that this deadline cannot be kept."

The committee for the social plan and development policy of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces at its session yesterday was told by Zvone Dragan and Spasoje Medenica, representatives of the Federal Executive Council, that "a mobilization of all the factors" will be needed to reach by the middle of November four accords necessary for the development program: on expanded reproduction, economic relations with foreign countries, the development of the Yugoslav People's Army and the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo.

"Speaking about these accords, Spasoje Medenica stated that there is a large number of key questions which have remained unresolved, which is to say without agreement." The legal situation is such that the medium-term development plan cannot be adopted without these accords. The question also arises how the economic policy resolution for next year could be adopted without the social plan for the 1981-1985 period. "Political efforts should therefore be made to reach the said four accords, which according to Medenica should serve as a basis for the adoption of the resolution and the determination of economic policy in 1981, as well as for the laws and measures proceeding from these accords. In this case, the social plan for the medium-term period could be adopted in the first few months next year."

Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, told the delegates that a report on the state of accords and disputed problems will be submitted by the end of the week to the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Presidium, the Confederation of Trade Unions and the SAWPY Federal Conference. Another report on the draft social accord on underdeveloped regions will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium. The delegates welcomed this way of keeping them informed.

Spasoje Medenica spoke about the basic points of economic policy in 1981 and said that for the sake of economic stabilization, personal incomes must increase less than revenue, but they must increase 1.5 percent over this year's in real terms. Public and common expenditure should grow at a rate 4 percentage points below the growth of the social product, and investment should keep 1 point below. The balance of payments deficit should be reduced to $1.5 billion.

NATIONAL DEFENSE MATTERS REVIEWED, DISCUSSED

Defense Talks in Slovenia

AU241851 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Branko Soban report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Oct--"We have indeed made great progress in the socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection in our society. For a long time now these two important spheres of our life and work have been no longer the concern of only some individuals but have become a component part of our political system. [paragraph continues]

In this connection you in Slovenia have found some original solutions, for instance, in the form of your people's protection, that could be advantageously used also in other republics and provinces," Vojo Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and head of the working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium that concluded its visit to our republics with its talks in Ljubljana today, has said.

The working group that visited the Ptuj commune yesterday met this morning in Ljubljana with members of the Republican Committee for all-people's Defense and Social Self-Protection, representatives of the Ljubljana military district and the Slovene Territorial Defense and representatives of the Republican Secretariats for National Defense and Internal Affairs. Ljubo Jasnic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, delivered the introductory report at the meeting. He pointed out that the direct factors of defense preparations and self-protection activities must be primarily the working people and citizens in the communities in which they live and work, that is, in the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, streets of residence, neighborhoods and associations. That can be realized only if all-people's defense and social self-protection become a movement of the masses of people associated and united in the Socialist Alliance. In this connection the League of Communists, as the leading social force, must assume a special political responsibility emanating from its historical role defined by the constitution.

Martin Kosir, Tomaz Ertl, Miha Petric, Alojz Hren, Marko Orozen, Janez Japelj, Tone Krasevec and Stane Markic participated in the subsequent discussion that produced a number of specific assertions and views.

Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, later also received the working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium that also included Dzemil Sarac and Milan Daljevic. During the talk with Franc Popit members of the working group positively appraised their visit to Slovenia and stressed that the socialization of defense and self-protection is favorably progressing in our republic and in all of Yugoslavia. That has become a process which included all working people and citizens. They also called attention to the connection between defense preparations and stabilization tasks. They expressed the view that the work of all defense and self-protection subjective factors in Slovenia is well unified and coordinated, something that undoubtedly considerably improves efficiency.

In the afternoon members of the working group visited the new republican defense training center in Poljce near Radovljica.

Tomic On Serbian Exercise

AU272012 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Miljusko Tomic commentary]

[Text] During the past few days the closing exercises of the action "Nothing Must Surprise Us" were organized in virtually all communes of Serbia. A high level of preparedness of all factors of all-people's defense was demonstrated in carrying out tasks even under the most difficult war conditions. Here is a commentary by Miljusko Tomic:

Over 2,000 basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, sociopolitical organizations and organs and other factors of defense and social self-protection participated in the closing operations of the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" exercise on Serbian territory.

In our country's capital, over 800,000 people demonstrated their preparedness in this test of combat readiness. In all circles, work and other organizations, local communities and households, a high level of mobility and creative initiative of citizens of all ages was demonstrated to carry out war tasks.

Here are a few examples which sufficiently illustrate the great response of citizens and the high level of their responsibility when the tasks of defense, social self-protection and security are involved. In [name indistinct] commune, for instance, 30 organizations of associated labor participated in the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" exercise. In the closing operations, in various exercises of defense and protection, some 15,000 citizens and working people of all ages from Pioneers to pensioners participated, that is, virtually all people from babies to old people had their war and work task.

Working people and citizens also turned out en masse in Aleksinac commune. A large number of organizations of associated labor and local communities engaged over 18,000 participants. Full readiness and mobility of all defense factors was demonstrated. Some 1,000 miners from the Aleksinac coal mines worked under simulated war conditions. Their output was 20 percent above their regular daily production.

In Nis, some 20 detachments consisting of 23,000 Pioneers from all primary schools were organized in the Tito United Pioneer Detachment, which was also one of the manifestations in the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" exercise. In a rifle competition, over 26,000 Belgrade people demonstrated their capability in this sport, which is also important for all-people's defense.

Some 7,000 capital scouts participated in the closing exercises. The physicians of the Federal Institute for Blood Transfusion demonstrated that even under extraordinary conditions medical teams and sufficient number of blood donors can be assembled.

Briefly, all participants in the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" exercise demonstrated a high level of organization and combat readiness to carrying out tasks even under the most diffcult war conditions.

Report on National Exercises

LD271610 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--More than two million citizens took part in the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" total national defense and social self-protection exercises which ended last night in the constituent Republic of Serbia and Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The exercises constituted the final part of the year-long activities in all municipalities in organizing and implementing (?measures for the) national defense and social self-protection.

The alarm, mobilization and population evacuation exercises and those dealing with the elimination of the effects of natural disasters or possible enemy attacks, showed the citizens' high level of preparedness in emergency conditions...

Over 800,000 people took part in the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" exercise in Belgrade. Exercises were carried out in enterprises, local neighbourhood communities, socio-political organizations and institutions.

A record level of production was noted in many work collectives in Serbia and Vojvodina during the exercises. Miners at Aleksinac yesterday extracted 20 percent more coal than in regular production.

The highest marks in anti-aircraft defense, population evacuation and rescue operations went to the exercise in Smederevo, a town near Belgrade, in which 60,000 people took part.

The "Nothing Must Surprise Us" exercises are carried out every year in all the Yugoslav republics and provinces. They constitute a part of the overall Yugoslav endeavours to ensure the country's independence, autonomy and nonalignment.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION REPORTED

LD271842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--The Assembly of Yugoslavia will in two days, as expected, conclude work on draft amendments to the Yugoslav Constitution and put the draft to a public discussion.

The proposed constitutional changes are designed to create conditions for a consistent implementation of President Tito's initiative for collective work, decision-making and responsibility from municipalities to the highest federal organs. The majority of leading organs of the state and social-political organizations have already been constituted on the basis of the principle of collective work, decision-making and responsibility and the principle of a one-year term for presidents, that is, chairman of leading organs. The Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have also been constituted on the above principles.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia committee which has drawn up the draft amendments had discussed at the greatest length the duration of the term of the federal premier and federal government members. The draft amendment dealing with the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (federal government) envisages a four-year term, as so far, for the Federal Executive Council president (federal premier). The amendment excludes the possibility of the federal premier serving two consecutive terms but allows the possibility for federal government members. It envisages the procedure of the nomination of candidates for federal premier and federal government member to unfold in the Socialist Alliance, the largest Yugoslav social-political organization.

The amendment envisages the federal government's obligation at its mid-term to submit a report to the Assembly of Yugoslavia on the state of affairs in all fields of social life, on its own work and the work of the federal administration organs. The Assembly of Yugoslavia chambers can at this point decide whether to take a vote of confidence in the federal premier and federal government members.

BRIEFS

PRODUCTION GROWTH--Belgrade, 18 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav industrial production in the first nine months this year has grown by 4.3 percent over the same period last year. The latest figures released by the Federal Bureau of Statistics show that the production in the month of September this year has increased by 6 percent over the same month last year. Statisticians have calculated that the greatest growth (14 percent) has been recorded in coal production. Petroleum product production maintained the same level as last year while the iron ore production has dropped by 10 percent. The greatest industrial production growth rate among Yugoslav constitutent republics and autonomous provinces in the first nine months this year was recorded by Bosnia-Hercegovina (7.8 percent). It is followed by Montenegro (7.3), Serbia (5.7) of which inner Serbia recorded (6.3), Kosovo (2.1) and Vojvodina (4.9), Macedonia (3.5) Slovenia (2.4) and Croatia (2). [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 18 Oct 80 LD]